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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Three State Conventions at Trenton.

DOUGLAS STRAIGHT TICKET NOMINATED.

Plan for a Fusion of the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell Forces Against the Republicans.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET CHOSEN.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

To say that Trenton was in a fever heat of excitement to-day would but faintly depict the cofusion incident upon the assembling of three State Conventions. The city was crowded with politicians from all sections of the State, representing the manifold shades of opinion prevalent in this scrub-race Presidential campaign. Luckily the opposition vented itself entirely in words, for had it been otherwise, the necessarily close quarters of the over-populated city might have resulted seriously. The conglomeration of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, and on-the-fence Democracy, BELL and EVERETT Unionist, and HOUSTON Independent, in a free fight in this circumscribed place, would have presented a scene worthy of the palmiest days of Kilkenny. The war of words, however, was by no means unanimated, and during the twenty-four hours previous to the meeting of the Conventions, the caucuses, discussions, speculations, bets, predictions, forebodings and heart-burnings of the thousand saviors of their country delegated to the several bodies, kept the streets resonant with the busy hum of voices.

The Regular Democratic State Convention was called under the auspices of the Committee duly authorized by the party usages. The gift of prophecy, however, not having been accorded to them, they could not anticipate the workings of the political cauldron, and therefore did not provide for that perfect harmony for which the Democracy is always seeking, but which, unfortunately, seems very difficult of attainment. The Douglas wing declared that the Convention was primarily placed in the hands of the Breckinridge interest, that the plan of the Union Electoral ticket—to be cast for the wing receiving the largest number of votes could not be faithfully carried out under the Committee of Arrangements, and that they had better avoid defeat by having a connection of their own of the "straight-out" Douglasites. They therefore issued a call signed by JACOB VANNATTA—one of the National Executive Committee—for such delegates to the regular Convention as favored the regular nominees—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON—to meet, separately, in Temperance Hall. This course was disapproved by many of the Douglas men—although said to be approved by the Little Giant himself—because, as they said, it was an acknowledgment that they were afraid to meet the enemy—a tacit admission that they were the weaker party in the Regular Convention, and placing themselves in the position of irregulars. Their plan was to meet with the regulars first, immediately upon the organization to propose a resolution indorsing the regular nominations, and if defeated on that then to bolt and have their Convention by themselves. This latter plan was strongly recommended by C. H. WINFIELD, of Jersey City, and as will appear by the proceedings of the meeting, caused considerable discussion among the Douglasites.

Strong efforts were made on all sides to effect a union. The startling defeat of the Democracy at the last Gubernatorial canvass, by the election of OLDEN over WRIGHT with a majority of 1,091—while BUCHANAN'S majority over FREMONT was 18,605, taught the Democracy the necessity of union for the defeat of the common enemy. But, there were among the Douglas and Breckenridge men, large numbers who would admit of no compromise, and hear of nothing but straight-ought tickets; no union, no bargains, no trading, no arrangements would please them but clean, clear, one-sided tickets, let the result be what it would. The Douglas men, however failed to settle their own differences in caucus, succeeded in getting the start of all their opponents by hiring the largest hall in the place—and in fact the only room worthy of being called a hall—capable of containing comfortably the delegates of either Convention. The Douglas room bore the suggestive name of Temperance Hall—not that the fire-water so generally believed to be indispensable to a Democratic gathering was in ill favor. Far otherwise. All parties agreed on one thing—the plentiful consumption of exhilarating fluids; the cup that cheers and not intoxicates was by no means in high favor. The Regulars felt much chagrined that they should have been outgeneraled, but were obliged to content themselves with a smaller room in another portion of the building.

Previous to the meeting of the Douglas Convention an informal mass meeting for speaking was held in the Hall, Col. CANNON, of Bordentown, presided, and addresses were made by JACOB VANNATTA, of Morristown, Gen. PARKER, of Freehold, ROMAN M. PAICE, and Gen. RUNYON. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the old public functionary was rather roughly handled. Gen. RUNYON made an earnest appeal on behalf of regular nominations, and urged that the Convention called by the State Committee could not be regular because it did not pledge to support the regular nominee. He showed the tactics of the Breckinridge party, backed by the Custom-houses and Post-offices; and told about a gentleman figuring in the primary meetings at Newark with a row of Mr. BUCHANAN'S consular buttons on his coat.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

Poecisely at 12 o'clock JACOB VANATTA called the Convention to order, and said, that after a consultation with the friends of the regular nominees, and finding that there was a disposition in the Convention called by the Committee to nominate an electoral ticket unfavorable to the nomination, it had been decided to call this Convention. He called the body to order, and called for nominations for Chairman.

A delegate named Col. CANNON, of Bordentown.

Mr. CANNON declined in favor of Ex-Gov. FORD, who was one of the delegates to Charleston, who, upon taking the chair was received with demonstrations of applause.

Gov. FORD said this unexpected honor elicited his thanks. So much has been said that it was unnecessary to say more than that his heart was with them in the great work of preserving Democratic regular organizations.

ROBERT S. GREEN was then elected Secretary, and ANDREW JACKSON SMITH Assistant Secretary.

Mr. CANNON moved that the counties be called and each county name one Vice-President, which was adopted.

A delegate thought a Committee on Organization ought to be appointed, but, at the suggestion of Mr. CANNON, the Convention proceeded in the regular way. It was found that all the counties were promptly prepared to nominate.

The following are the Vice-Presidents chosen: Atlantic, Wm. W. Thompson; Bergen, Abraham Harper; Burlington, Clayton Lippincot; Camden, Grundy Hindel; Cape May, Isaac McGonigal; Cumberland, Richard Scott; Essex, Gen. Theo. Runyon; Gloster, Joshua S. Thompson; Hudson, Charles Fink; Hunterden, Ingham Corriell; Mercer, Dr. John L. Taylor; Middlesex, Wm. H. Jaques; Morris, Nelson H. Drake; Ocean, Isaac Vanhise; Monmouth, Dr. Robert Laird; Passaic, Peter D. Hopper; Salem, Wm. Morrison; Somerset, Elias Hoagland; Sussex, Samuel T. Smith; Union, Herman Wendt; Warren, Major Ribbel.

Mr. CORELL moved that one delegate from each county be named to act as a Committee of Resolutions, which was adopted, and the Committee chosen.

The following is the Committee on Resolutions: John F. Doughty, Peter P. Ramsey, Garrett Stokes, James M. Scovel, Wm. H. Hooper, James Styles, John W. Sarthwaite, Nathan S. Stratton, Bennett Van Sycles, E. S. Carpenter, Wm. Harlough, Wm. L. Terhune, Wm. M. McNeely, Thomas W. Middleton, John O'Neal, Jr., James M. Hanna, John V. Voorhees, Thomas N. McCarter, George W. Savage, Thaddeus G. Price.

During the calling of the counties, a cry of fire was raised in the street, which for an instant created some consternation. The entire body, however, momentarily recognized it as a weak invention of the enemy, and not a man left the hall.

Upon motion, the rules of the last Democratic Convention were adopted for the government of this.

Upon motion, the roll of the Convention was ordered called, and it was found that all the counties were represented—making five hundred members—200 of whom were entitled to seats in the other Convention. There was no question of credentials, as that had been settled in caucus.

CHARLES MICKLE, of Burlington, one of the delegates to Charleston, moved to proceed first to nominate Senatorial delegates.

Upon motion of Ex-Gov. RODMAN PRICE, one of the delegates to Charleston, WILLIAM COOKE and Gen. JOEL PARKER were unanimously chosen *viva voce* as Senatorial Electors, amid three cheers.

ALEX. M. JOHNSON, of Trenton, moved that the counties have an opportunity of consulting together for the purpose of agreeing upon the nominees for electors for their respective districts. The motion was carried, and a recess of twenty minutes voted.

During the recess, the delegates from the various districts convened in different portions of the room, and amid confusion worse confounded, decided upon their candidates.

Upon being called to order, the Convention proceeded to hear the report of the District nominations for Presidential electors. The following were the selections:

1. Abraham W. Nash, of Camden.
2. Moses Wills, of Burlington.
3. Joseph Vliet, of Warren.
4. Daniel S. Anderson, of Sussex.
5. Theo. Runyon, of Essex.

Each of the nominations was received with three rousing cheers, and ratified by the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Col. WM. M. BARRITT offered a resolution that, as it is necessary for the welfare of the regular Democratic Party to have a State Committee, to act in connection with the National Democratic Committee, to have all requisite power to act, the President of the Convention have power to appoint such Committee. The resolution was carried, and the Chair authorized to appoint the Committee.

Capt. HANCOX, of Essex, and others, endeavored to have the roll of the Convention called, and previous to the adjournment of the Convention the Chairman of each delegation should report the names of members participating in the Convention.

A motion to adjourn was generally disapproved, as the Convention desired to conclude all business before dispersing.

The President announced the following members of the State Committee, appointed by him on the authority of the Convention: Rodman M. Price, Homer S. Allison, Adolph Schalk, Garret S. Cannon, Nathan T. Stratton, Inghan Corryell, Thomas N. McCarty.

Upon motion, the State Central Committee was authorized to prepare an address to the electors of New-Jersey, to be signed by all the members of the Convention. The proposition was passed unanimously amid cheers.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following series, which were read and adopted, *nem con.*:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The many and glorious victories heretofore achieved by the Democratic Party have been the results of its devotion to constitutional, democratic principles, and its rigid adherence to the exclusive support of the regular nominees of the party, regardless of personal esteem or dislike; and, whereas, the Democratic National Convention, lately held at Charleston, did adopt the same platform of principles, in respect to the paramount questions of the day, upon which the National Democratic Party of the Union has stood during the past twelve years, and which the Democratic Party of New-Jersey, in eight different State Conventions, during the same period, has expressly and unanimously affirmed and adopted: and, whereas, at an adjourned meeting of the Charleston Convention, held in Baltimore, in June last, it did nominate, upon that long tried and oft approved Platform, as the candidates of the National Democratic Party, for President, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, for Vice-President of the United States; and whereas, we have failed to discover any sufficient reason for departing from the long-settled usages of the Democratic Party, for abandoning, reversing or changing the principles we have so long professed, and so often solemnly asserted; therefore,

Resolved, That we again accept and indorse the platform of principles adopted by the regular Democratic Convention at Charleston, including the additional resolution unanimously adopted at Baltimore, and we also accept and ratify the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON for Vice-President, as the candidates of the National Democratic Party for these offices, and we hereby instruct the electors nominated by this Convention, if elected, to cast the seven electoral votes of this State for the candidates above named.

Resolved, That having taken our stand in favor of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the regular nominees of the Democratic Party, in order to maintain and vindicate the great principle that citizens of the United States, in every community, have a right to form their domestic institutions in their own way—keeping within the limits prescribed by the Constitution of the United States—we shall give to those candidates our united, earnest and active support, unawed by threats from any quarter, and unrestrained by any amount of official proscription and persecution.

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party now is, as it ever has been, devoted to the preservation of the Union of the States, and because of its devotion to that great object—to the equality of the States and the inherent rights of man—it can form no alliances with any sectional faction, like the Lincoln party, which seeks to place the Union entirely under Northern domination, nor with the Southern sectional faction, headed by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, which declares the rights of property superior to any personal rights of free men, and which avows its purpose to be, to precipitate upon us all the evils of disunion unless a Southern faction is permitted to rule the whole Union.

Resolved, That we call upon all conservative and union loving electors in the State of New Jersey to unite with us in support of the DOUGLAS and JOHNSON Electoral ticket as the surest and only means of localizing the slavery question and withdrawing it from Congress, thereby giving peace to the country and permitting the National Legislature to attend to the enactment of laws calculated to foster the industry of the whole Union, making a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast and otherwise aiding to develope the immense material resources of our great and vast country.

Resolved, That we hold as unwarrantable and opposed to the spirit of our institutions all attempts by the exercise of Executive patronage to secure the succession, or to prevent the free exercise of the will of the people in the choice of their rulers; and that the proscriptive policy of the present Administration, directed to the defeat of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, merits as it receives, our unqualified reprobation.

Mr. JAS. M. SCOVILL offered a resolution conveying the idea of the last resolution of the Committee, that the course of the President in interfering with the wishes of the people was derogatory to his official position, and subversive of the liberties of the people.

A member of the Committee on Resolutions remarked that the substance of the resolution was already in the series reported by the Committee.

Mr. SCOVILL supported his resolutions in a speech of considerable force, and his resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. MIDDLETON moved that the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers, which was carried.

Mr. VANNATTA moved that the Committee appointed by the Chair for the State be authorized to fill any vacancies in the ticket for electors that might occur by death or from other causes, which was carried.

ALEXANDER M. JOHNSON was called upon to address the Convention. He said he did not feel called upon to speak now, but was willing to speak during the campaign and sustain the nominations here made. He wanted to hear from Mr. RUNYON, who was thereupon called out.

GEO. RUNYON briefly acknowledged the honor done him, and advised his friends to go to work and try and elect the ticket nominated here to-day. He believed that the people of New-Jersey were conservatives and would rally to the support of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE UNION DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order in the Assembly Chamber, by Mr. PERRY. Mr. A. J. SPERRY, of Middlesex, nominated Col. SAML. FOWLER, of Sussex, for temporary Chairman, and Mr. J. C. RAFFERTY and A. K. THROCKMORTON as Secretaries, who were unanimously chosen.

Mr. FOWLER, on taking the chair, returned thanks, and said no more appropriate place could be chosen for this meeting. Here was fought the battle that turned back the tide of despotism and tyranny. [Cheers.] Within sight of this place the great question of Liberty was solved by the army under the immortal WASHINGTON. [Cheers.]

Mr. SPERR moved a Committee of one from each county on Permanent Organization. All the counties but Mercer furnished representatives.

On motion of Mr. HOLSMAN, of Bergen County, a like Committee was appointed on Credentials. And on motion of Mr. A. J. ROGERS, of Sussex, a similar Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of J. D. FIELD the Convention decided that after the recess the proceedings should be opened with prayer.

Mr. SPERR, after a brief speech, moved "that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to meet with a corresponding Committee from the Union Constitutional Party, who are here in session in the city of Trenton.

Mr. HENRY J. JOHNSON moved to amend so as to include the Douglas Convention in the consultation, and Mr. SPERR accepted the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH thought the resolution premature. He did not want to see a Committee of this Convention go about vagabondising in search of alliances before they are sought. He thought the matter ought to go to the Committee on resolutions.

Mr. WORTENDYKE hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that he had a paper signed by many of his constituents, recommending a coalition of the two factions of the Democracy on one electoral ticket.

Mr. SPERR altered his motion as follows: "That a Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of consulting with any Committee of any other organization in reference to a Union." [Cheers, and cries of that's right.] The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and the Convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. FELTY, of Trenton, who, among other things, prayed that our country should be delivered from sectionalism and fanaticism.

The President announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee on Organization.

Dr. SAMUEL LILLY, on the part of the Committee, reported the following list of officers:

President—Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, of Sussex County.

Vice-Presidents—Daniel Townsend, Ralph Demarest, Ebenezer Westcott, John W. Mickle, Thomas B. Pierson, Clinton Hains, A. A. Hardenbergh, John Blanc, John A. Hudnot, Franklin S. Kinny, Matthew Horton, Chas Erickson, Clement Willis, Wm Taggart, Dewitt C. Hough, Henry K. Wiuans, Stephen Ward, Wm. Homer.

Secretaries—Augustus Sailor, Adam Throckmorton, Azariah C. Hunt, Joseph N. Taylor, Daniel Blauvelt.

The list of the Committee was adopted, and the rules of the last Democratic Convention were approved as the rules of this Convention.

Mr. FOWLER, on taking the chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the confidence reposed in him, and requested that the Convention would aid him in the discharge of his duties, and continue to exhibit the moderation and unanimity that had thus far characterized their deliberations.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were no contested seats. The delegations handed in would be no doubt correct. The report was adopted.

On resolution, the list of Delegates was ordered to be called; but, upon motion, all proceedings under the resolution for the call were suspended, and each county was requested to hand in a list of Delegates and credentials to the Secretaries.

The Clerk reported that there were 517 votes in the Convention.

A DELEGATE—And all regular votes and not bogus. [Applause.]

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following series, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of New-Jersey, in Convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention in 1856 and readopted in 1860. That the electors nominated by the Convention are authorized to cast the electoral vote of New-Jersey so as to defeat LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and to secure an election, if possible, by the people of a President and Vice-President from one of the nominations of the Democratic or Union Parties.

Resolved, That we call on the Democratic Party of New-Jersey to support this electoral ticket, and invite the cordial cooperation of all conservative men.

The Committee also reported in favor of the following offered by Mr. SPEER:

"That the Chair appoint a Committee of five to consult with any Committee of any other organization, with reference to a union."

The Chairman appointed the following Committee, provided for in the resolutions: A. R. Speer, J. H. Meeker, Jos. Campbell, D. Holman, Charles Sitgreaves. This Committee is authorized to consult with any party willing to contribute to the defeat of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Mr. A. R. SPEER moved that the delegations from the several counties report to the Convention one Delegate to report the names of nominees for Presidential Electors.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH wanted to know whether this was usual. Had not a Committee on Consultation been appointed, and was there a necessity for doing work twice?

Mr. A. R. SPEER said they had met under peculiar circumstances. It was known that a union of all opponents to LINCOLN and HAMLIN was desired, and this could not be done by nominating an Electoral ticket which might not represent all the interests opposed to the common enemy. Let there be a Committee of one from each county, worthy of the confidence of the Convention.

Mr. HOLSMAN said it seemed to him that the Committee on Consultation would answer the purpose.

Mr. SPEER thought the Committee would wait the report of the Committee on Conference.

Mr. SITGREAVES made an address advocating union and harmony and a sacrifice of minor principles for the general good. He would like to see every effort made to unite the opponents of Black Republicans.

While Mr. SITGREAVES was speaking, Mr. SPEER requested the Committee of Consultation to follow him to the door.

The Chair said he would suggest that the gentleman speaking was likewise a member of the Committee. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. J. B. WARD, of Essex, was in favor of Mr. SPEER'S plan, and said his delegation was authorized to vote for union.

A delegate moved the previous question, which was carried, and Mr. SPEER'S motion that each county name one member on a Committee to report to the Convention nominees for an electoral ticket, was then put and carried.

The roll was then called, and each delegation named its member.

The Committee then took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling, the Committees not being ready to report, Judge NAAR was called upon to address the Convention. He complimented the Convention as regular, and thought there could be no greater calamity than the success of the Black Republican Party. He commended the action of the Convention as likely to effect union and the triumph of Democratic principles. He was willing to let down the bars and let in all those who repented of their errors. He was even willing to let the Lincoln split rails out of the bars [roars of laughter] and let the repentant Republicans come in. He wanted to keep Abolitionists East of the Hudson River. [Cheers.]

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH was called upon to address the Convention, and for a quarter of an hour commanded attention. He counselled union and harmony and a due regard for State rights. He recommended the Republicans to head their address not fellow-citizens, but "fellow-niggers." He said, in the course of his remarks, that we had had niggers like oysters at a feast, "fried, stewed, raw, roasted, and sometimes like PAGE'S 'Venus,' on the half shell." [Laughter.]

Gen. DARCY, President of the New-Jersey Railroad, was next called upon, and spoke briefly. He had strong fears for the perpetuity of the Union. He related the circumstances of the stoning of a church in Newark because an Abolition sermon was about to be preached there. The crowd would have stoned the minister's house if he had not humbled himself and said: "We've done enough in stoning the church." He assured them that he had nothing to do with stoning that church. [Laughter.] He believed that union and harmony was necessary for the preservation of the Republic.

ROBERT ADRAIN, in the continued absence of the Committee, was called upon to address the Convention. He deprecated Disunion and Republicanism.

The Committees now returned, and the Convention manifested much interest to hear the result of their labors.

Mr. A. R. SPEER, on behalf of the Consultation Committee, said the Committee recommended that the names of W. K. McDonald, of Essex; Peter J. Clark, of Hunterdon; and Chas. G. McClearney, of Mercer, (all Bell and Everett men,) be placed on the Electoral Ticket—gentlemen who would be satisfactory to those conservative Old-Line Whigs, who chose at this time to act with the Democratic Party in the Presidential election. [Cheers.] The Committee would also recommend that the President of the Convention address a letter to each of the electors who might be named, requesting an answer whether they will abide by the conditions which would be here decided upon, and that a Committee be appointed to fill vacancies arising from deaths, declensions or other causes.

Mr. HALL, of Essex, wanted more explicit information as to how the men elected on this fusion ticket would vote?

Mr. SPEER answered that it was provided in the resolutions that the President should get the views of the nominees for electors, under instructions yet to be given by the Convention. The Committee did not propose yet definite conditions of the union, but left that for the Convention.

Mr. HALL wanted to know how the thing was to be definitely arranged?

Mr. SPEER replied that the Committee had guarded the matter in every way, so that there could be no deception practiced. [Cheers.] He would like to have an expression of opinion by the Convention as to the conditions of Union.

A delegate moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Consultation.

Mr. SPEER then, on behalf of the Committee, offered a basis of union as follows:

Resolved, That in the selection of an Electoral Ticket by the Democratic Convention we recommend that each party opposed to LINCOLN and HAMLIN be represented, with the understanding that the vote of New-Jersey in the Electoral College be cast in proportion to the popular vote: that if the electoral vote of the State will insure the selection of either of the candidates for President and Vice-President opposed to LINCOLN and HAMLIN, that the whole vote of New-Jersey be cast for such candidates.

Mr. BLAUVELT opposed the recommendation of the Committee as likely to create confusion, and, at his suggestion, Mr. SPEER withdrew all that part of the recommendation of the Committee relating to the casting of the electoral vote in proportion to the popular vote. The recommendation was altered so as to read, "that the vote of New-Jersey shall be cast for either of the candidates opposed to LINCOLN and HAMLIN whom it will elect," and the recommendation was adopted amid cheers.

Mr. SPEER moved the appointment of the Committee of seven to fill vacancies; but, upon motion, the Chairman was allowed one week to appoint that Committee.

Mr. Hall wanted to know how the vote of the electors was to be cast in case it would not elect any candidate. As the election might go into the House of Representatives, he thought this a pertinent inquiry.

Mr. SPEER replied that in case of no combination of New-Jersey with other States, the Electoral College could agree upon a candidate—the electors were at liberty to vote according to their individual preferences. [Cheers.]

The Committee on the nomination of electors reported the following names:

For Senatorial Electors: EDWIN A. STEVENS, (Breckinridge) PETER D. VROOM (Breckinridge.)

For District Electors:

1. JOHN R. SICKLER (Douglas.)
2. CHAS. S. MCCRESPEY (Bell and Everett.)
3. P. J. CLARK (Bell and Everett.)
4. B. WILLIAMSON (Douglas.)
5. W. K. M'DONALD (Bell and Everett.)

The choice of the Committee was received with shouts of applause, and adopted with rousing cheers.

The thanks of the Convention were returned to the Chairman and officers. The President acknowledged the compliment in a speech, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with cheers for the ticket, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and the regular Democracy.

THE BELL AND EVERETT CONVENTION.

A Straight Electoral Ticket Nominated, but Ultimate Fusion Probable.

The Bell and Everett party held their Convention at Dolton's Hall, a room capable of seating about 400 persons, and located directly opposite the American Hotel, the headquarters of the party. It was not a Convention of delegates, but a mass meeting of all who favored the election of BELL and EVERETT and stood upon the platform of the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Every County in the State was represented, and the attendants upon the Convention numbered not far from three hundred. The largest delegation was from Camden, and numbered about fifty. They arrived about 11 o'clock A. M., and, preceded by a band of music, marched from the depôt to the American Hotel, where they were received by their brethren with repeated cheers. A caucus of the party was held at 10 o'clock, at which the order of business of the Convention was arranged, and the time of meeting fixed at 12 o'clock M.

At a few minutes past 12 the Convention assembled in Dolton Hall, and was called to order by Col. J. W. ALLEN, of Burlington. On motion of Mr. BETTS, of Jersey City, Judge PERRINE, of Middlesex, was selected temporary Chairman, and JNO. STRATTON and CHAS. D. DESSLER, Secretaries.

A Committee of five from each Congressional District was then appointed on permanent organization.

Mr. ALLEN moved that a Committee of three from each Congressional District be appointed to draft resolutions to submit to the Convention, and also to nominate an electoral ticket.

Mr. ROBESON, of Camden, moved an amendment, that said Committee be requested to draft resolutions and to report on the expediency of the formation of an electoral ticket by this Convention.

The amendment was carried, and the following Committee was appointed by the Chair. Each Congressional District being allowed to select its own members:

First District—Geo. M. Robeson, Joseph Franklin, Alden Scoville.

Second District—J. W. Allen, Joseph F. Randolph, Jno. F. Woodhull.

Third District—Jno. M. Wycoff, Azariah W. Dunham, David Bishop.

Fourth District—Dr. J. R. Stewart, Chas. Ingles, A. W. Cutler.

Fifth District—Cornelius Boice, Amzi Condict, C. D. Deshler.

A recess was then taken until 2½ o'clock P. M.

On reassembling, the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as the permanent officers of the Convention:

President—PETER J. CLARK, of Hunterdon County.

Vice-Presidents—Judge G. Isard, of Atlantic County; E. V. Grubb, of Burlington; Jesse Diverty, of Cape May; T. D. Bradway, of Salem; G. W. Elwell, of Cumberland; Jacob S. Bendler, of Gloucester; Edward E. Reed, of Camden; and fourteen others from different parts of the State.

The officers were unanimously elected.

Mr. CLARK, on taking the Chair, tendered his acknowledgments for the honor done him in a brief speech, in which he justified the position of the Union Party as that of the moderate and conservative party of the country, and eulogized its candidates as the ablest and best men in the land. The Bell and Everett Party, he said, was at present but a small party in New-Jersey, but he rejoiced in the fact that it was increasing in numbers every day and every hour. The honest, conservative and common-sense people of the State were becoming more and more disgusted every day with the quarrels, contentions and wranglings of different sections of the country, and were turning their attention to the Union Party as the only truly national party in the land.

Mr. CLARK'S remarks were received with applause.

Mr. CAPEN, of Camden, requested the privilege of saying a few words to the Convention, as he was obliged to leave town in the next train of cars, and would not have another opportunity. Permission being granted, he went on to say that he had just returned from Massachusetts, where he had an interview with their candidate for Vice-President, Mr. EVERETT, who he was authorized to say had no intention of declining. He also saw Mr. SALTONSTALL, the Chairman of the Central Union Committee of Massachusetts, who assured him that BELL and EVERETT stood a good chance of carrying that State.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then presented the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we heartily ratify the nominations of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, for President, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President—as distinguished patriots, able and experienced statesmen, and life-long supporters of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws," against whom none have, or can, raise a valid objection.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union as it is, and opposed to the efforts of all sectionalists and others to weaken, undermine, or destroy it; that we earnestly support the Constitution, with all its provisions, as intended, and well calculated, to protect and support our national industry, prosperity, and independence.

Resolved, That the maintenance of all laws, as passed and construed by the constitutional authorities, against open violence or secret combinations, is the duty of every citizen.

Resolved, That the continual agitation of the Slavery question, either for the protection or prevention of slavery by Congress, can have no practical effect on the subject, is entirely unnecessary in the present state of the country, and territories, tends greatly to excite sectional divisions merely to promote the ambitious or dangerous views of designing men, and endangers the safety of the Union, and ought therefore to be discountenanced and frowned down by every friend of his country.

The President then introduced Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, who addressed the Convention at some length. He counseled a union of the national and conservative men of the country in favor of BELL and EVERETT, as being the fittest men for the office now before the people, and as standing upon a platform with which no man of any party could find fault. As to the question of Slavery, which was creating such contention among the people, and such divisions among parties, he claimed that there was no necessity for introducing it at all; that it was a question which had heretofore, and would hereafter, settle itself from natural causes. He proceeded to argue that there was no possibility of Slavery leaving the gulf States where it was profitable, and planting itself in a northern latitude where it was not and never could be profitable. At the present time slaves were leaving the Northern Slave States and going South, where their labor was more profitable, and where there is land enough adapted to slave-labor to occupy all the slaves which the country would have for the next fifty years. He decided that all the compromises, or resolutions, or legislation of the country since the foundation of the Government, had ever kept Slavery out of one foot of territory where it would not have been eventually excluded by natural causes.

Mr. FULLER'S remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of applause.

Hon. JACOB BROOME, of Philadelphia, was then introduced, and made a very glowing, somewhat eloquent, highly patriotic, but by no means argumentative speech. Mr. BROOME'S aim seemed to be to arouse the enthusiasm of his auditors, and draw down the house, rather than to discuss principles, and in this he succeeded.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Washington, D. C., followed Mr. BROOME, and claimed that thirteen Southern States would in all probability cast their vote for BELL and EVERETT, viz.: Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Virginia.

Col. ALLEN, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions and on the Nomination of Electors, then recommended that the following Electoral Ticket be adopted by the Convention:

Chas. G. McChesney, Edmond Brewer, John F. Woodhouse, Wm. K. McDonald, Col. P. J. Clark, Cornelius Boise, John V. Beam.

O. S. HALSTEAD, Jr., of Newark, said he understood that the Committee were not to present an Electoral ticket to this Convention, but merely to report on the expediency of nominating a ticket at the present time. He was in favor of an alliance, if such a thing were feasible, and could be honorably formed, which would enable them to defeat the Republican Party in the State. There was no need of haste in putting up an Electoral ticket, and as an amendment to the recommendation of the Committee, he would move that two members be added to the Executive Committee of three from each Congressional District, and that said Executive Committee be empowered to form an Electoral ticket in such manner as they may deem expedient.

This motion gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which at times became very animated. Mr. BAYARD, of Woodbury, agreed with Mr. HALSTEAD that the Committee were not authorized to present an electoral ticket to the Convention, and that it was impolitic on the part of the Convention to adopt a ticket at the present time.

Mr. ALLEN, in justification of the action of the Committee, said that the ticket presented was only a recommendation to the Convention, which they could adopt or reject as they saw fit. He further stated that during the recess the Committee had had an interview with a Committee representing the Convention that met in the State House, (Union and Breckinridge,) who had offered to adopt three of the Bell and Everett electors on their ticket. To this proposition the Committee replied that they were not authorized by the Convention which they represented to form any alliance, and felt it their duty to present an out-and-out Bell and Everett ticket.

Judge ROBESON opposed the motion of Mr. HALSTEAD, and spoke strongly in favor of a straightforward course, and a straight Bell and Everett ticket, and then other parties had a mind to join them, very well. He would be glad to do anything to defeat the Republican Party, but this Convention was called to nominate a Bell and Everett Electoral ticket, and they ought to go on and do their business fearlessly.

After some further remarks by other gentlemen, the Chair decided that the discussion was out of order, and that the question was on the acceptance of the report of the Committee.

The question being put, the report was adopted *nem con.*

A motion was then made to adopt the recommendation of the Committee and accept the ticket presented by them, whereupon Mr. HALSTEAD renewed his amendment, and the discussion opened afresh.

Mr. YARD, of Mercer, who announced himself as a recent convert from Locofocoism, with whose wranglings and divisions he had become disgusted, and had therefore come over and joined the Union Party, as being the only national party, said that he had read an advertisement in a Trenton paper that morning offering the Bell and Everett Convention to the highest bidder, and from what he had heard during the last few minutes, he feared it was true, and that the party was about to be sold to old ABE LINCOLN, the rail-splitter. He was in favor of any action that would tend to defeat the Republican Party, which he considered the meanest and vilest party that had ever sprung up since the world began.

Mr. ALLEN said that the ticket recommended by the Committee was selected with the distinct understanding that if a better arrangement could be hereafter effected, any one or all of the men named in the ticket were to resign.

A motion was then made to adopt the report of the Committee, and accept the ticket recommended by them as the Electoral ticket of the Union Party. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HALSTED then moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to re arrange or alter the ticket as might hereafter in their discretion be deemed expedient.

Mr. ROBESON, Jr., of Camden, opposed this motion with great warmth, and spoke at length against any alliance or bargain between the Bell and Everett Party and that faction of the Democratic Party representing the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. During his remarks he was accused of being a Republican office-holder, to which he paid no attention. Several other gentlemen joined in the discussion for and against fusion, and the Convention was apparently on the eve of breaking up in a row, when a motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried by a large majority. The Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee. The hall was about two-thirds full during the session of the Convention, and the proceedings were enlivened by an occasional patriotic air from the band which accompanied the Camden delegation.

A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested throughout, and the utmost harmony prevailed, except when the question of fusion with the other parties was under discussion. So far as could be ascertained, a majority of the Convention were favorably disposed to an alliance with one or the other of the parties opposed to the Republicans; but those who disapproved of the measure were so strenuous in their opposition, that it was deemed best not to take any action openly to that effect. As the ticket stands now, all the men on it are Bell and Everett men, but three of them, as will be seen elsewhere, have also been placed on the ticket nominated by the Breckinridge and Lane, or "Union Democratic" Convention. It is highly probable, in view of the remark of Mr. ALLEN about some "future arrangement," that a still further identity will be brought about between the two tickets as the campaign progresses.

Republican Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

A REAL RAIL SPLIT BY LINCOLN.

The Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, held a mass meeting in their wigwam at Greenpoint last evening. The wigwam was crowded to excess, and among the auditors were a number of ladies. Mr. JOHN MCDERMOTT, in behalf of Mr. G. W. BAILEY, presented the Club an "original" walnut rail, ten feet long, split by Mr. LINCOLN some thirty years ago. It was placed on the platform. A certificate accompanied the rail, signed "JOHN bis ✕ mark HAWES," stating that the rails were sent to JOHN HOPPER, at Springfield, and were from a lot of three thousand made by LINCOLN and HAWES thirty years ago, at a place near Decatur, Ill. Mr. HOPPER'S affidavit, that one of the rails described, was sent to JOHN N. STEARNS. At the conclusion of these proceedings GEO. W. CURTIS was introduced to the audience, and was heartily received. He commenced by referring to the prospects of the Republican cause on Long Island, and passed from that to the consideration of the Slavery question—the agitation of which, he said, had been forced upon the country by the Democratic Party—to the allegation that the Constitution authorizes Slavery, that the fathers of the Government disfavored the institution, and anticipated its gradual and peaceful abolition. He quoted as authority for this, STEPHENS, of Georgia, and BROOKS, of South Carolina. The recent threats of Mr. KEITT, he likened to the valient Chinese who, going to battle, send loud and discordant music before them, and if their enemies do not run away they run away themselves. Mr. DOUGLAS is held responsible for all the bloodshed in Kansas, and through him the Democratic Party.

The meeting was quite enthusiastic.

The Breckinridge General Committee.

This Committee, consisting of delegates from the various Wards of the City, met last evening at the "Southern Business Exchange," No. 594 Broadway, the object being the election of permanent officers. Capt. G. W. SMITH was elected Chairman by a vote of 58 to 29, over GEORGE B. VARIAN. CASPAR C. CHILDS was unanimously elected Treasurer. WM. CANTWELL and JAMES HUSTON were elected as Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted to elect delegates to the State Convention which meets at Syracuse on the 7th of August. There was a full attendance of the Committee, and considerable excitement prevailed.

Senator Douglas at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 25.

Judge DOUGLAS arrived here from Saratoga at 7½ o'clock this evening. He was received at the depôt by an immense concourse of citizens, one or two military companies, and a company of "Little Giants" from Albany. The procession formed and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. DOUGLAS

denied to Kansas, and in denunciation of Southern demands, to which they succumbed as reluctantly as a thrice-seduced damsel to her lover. I believe it was MIRABEAU who said "the presents of despotism are always dangerous;" he should have included, in his remark, the threat of the tyrant, as well as his reward.

The allegations that Southern combinations are formed for the purpose of counteracting opposition extremists, is a sheer false pretense, resorted to as a blind and a cheat. No fears ever sprung from such parentage. Slavery does not exist by legal enactment anywhere; it is the child of force, and as the sentiment of the world is against it, it cannot live without the sustaining hand of power. Surrounded by an atmosphere of freedom it is necessarily unsafe, and statutory safeguards and defences become necessary. Vassalage and subjection never impress themselves, without violence, upon the natural man, whilst, on the contrary, the sentiment of freedom must forever disturb the subjects of a despotism. The South, to be safe, must, therefore, extend through and beyond all the countervailing influences to which I have referred, and consequently, our frontier possessions must be captured. But as the inherent weakness of the South is not equal to this task, craft is resorted to to supply the needed assistance. Upon whom can this be more advantageously brought to bear than a President without courage, a judge without candor, or a legislator without integrity? We are sold or betrayed hourly, and if we had not more forbearance than discretion we would terrify traitors. Millions of acres of fertile lands, every now and then, are filched from our industrial classes, who require them for the support and education of their families, to be turned into barren wastes, by those who have already blasted more than one-half of our soil as with an avalanche of fire. Factories and work shops are tottering in ruins, and families and neighborhoods left starving and in rags, because fostered industry is not required in that region where the laboring man has no rights which the owner of men is bound to respect. And ships rot at our wharves, and storehouses become but a rendezvous for idlers and vagrants for the reason that uncompensated chattel sinews yield fruits more cheaply than compensated skill, and require no shield against the pauper products of Europe. If a change of tariff laws were required by the South instead of the North, they could not fail of its accomplishment. In that case the President would advocate it with ardor, if not with sincerity, and our Senators would again illustrate the fact of their truckling subjection to those who secretly abhor their baseness and infidelity. Our earnest wishes are not only constantly disregarded, but our prosperity is remorselessly paralyzed by our servants, without an audible murmer on our part; and we are not much averse, as we have often proven, to conferring new leases of office upon such as deceive us, to afford them further opportunities for mischief. Does this seem unaccountable? I suggest no, in view of the truth I have but just stated, that the party selecting them has its heart and brain in the South, and its obeying members, merely, in the North. The remedy for this shameless evil is as easy as it is simple. We need but imitate the example set us by those who have caused this condition of things. Concord and inflexibility of purpose will accomplish all we ask. Nothing else ever can or ever will. We might as well expect a divided and discordant army, marshaled under opposing generals, to capture the powerful and thoroughly disciplined and guarded city, as for Northern rights and Northern honor to be sustained by men in the pay and keeping of those who would weaken and reduce us. In the ordinary business or life we never trust the faithless and dishonest; I can imagine no reason for engaging such as sentinels over our entire fortunes. Just so long as our custom-houses, post-offices, navy-yards, and mints shall be stocked with thousands, selected virtually by those who are in banded opposition to us, and whose principal business, we are instructed to believe, is compounding politics with perfidy, it will be impossible to render our condition better than it is. These leper-yards must be cleansed. Their occupants load the air with a contagious corruption. Throughout their bodies and their souls, they bear the marks of the distemper with which the aristocractic pollutionist has touched them. I risk but little in saying, that at this very hour, this mighty phalanx, scattered throughout the eighteen Northern States, having a common and powerful bond of union, are devising measures to despoil our industrial classes, by confining them in densely crowded fields of labor, or forcing them to enter into competition and companionship with ignorant and brutalized bondmen. They all, yes all, have been brought to believe that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence are but stereotyped lies; that the founders of the nation had but a sorry conception of inalienable rights; that the Constitution which they framed was intended as an instrument of cruelty and crime; and that the fairest feature of free republican association is a union of States peopled with the lowest grade of slaves. Am I right? What is the trouble against which we have to contend? Is it not the steady influence of what may with propriety be called political conspiracies to mislead the public mind, and taint the public heart? Is it not an administration blackened with treachery, and crooked and tottering under the weight of its depravity, using all the patronage of office, and all the fascinations of position to utterly destroy us, by making the Territories of the country but garrisons for the enemies of freedom, and the labor of white men degrading and fruitless, beyond the limits of the present States? If I am in error, what is the correct interpretation of the political discords of the last six years?

I anticipate fully that my suggested mode of redress for existing abuses will be denounced as sectional; to which I answer, if it be so, the antidote to a bane may be a bane itself, "*similia similibus curantur.*" But its liability to the charge is denied. The real sectionalism is arrayed against us; I do but counsel systematic and persistent resistance. In studies of the fundamental doctrines of our common charter, and in the dispensations of the favors of government, we should never know a North, a South, an East or a West. My complaint is that others act as if they thought differently. I trust we shall always be able to command the exercise of such a patriotism and comity as to forever preclude us from aggression upon a section inferior to ours in every element of material strength and greatness. It can never be otherwise than dastardly to press upon the weak and sickly.

It will be noticed that I have spoken of the Democratic Party without reference to its present distractions. My reason for so doing is found in the opinion I entertain that these dissensions do not affect issues; as neither branch indicates a disposition to meet, fairly and openly, the great political problem of the times. In casting our votes we should be accurately informed as to their effect upon the policy we desire to see established. We should not be made instruments in the hands of any ambitious man, or in the hands of any combination of reckless and unscrupulous men; to force an unnatural growth of Slavery in the country, and to blast the hopes of our own people, contrary to what has heretofore been the understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and in palpable violation of what has been regarded a settled national policy. It should be a matter of stinging regret to us, if from our bearing in the present contest, we could be fairly charged hereafter with a violation of the principles we have long professed to cherish, or with having imposed any, the slightest, impediment in the pathway of a rational, well-grounded and progressive liberty.

The all-absorbing question now presented to the American citizen, for what will prove to be his ultimate decision, I have watched narrowly as it has risen into importance from year to year, and I think I know the opinions of the several Presidential candidates respecting it.

I am not aware that the supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE attempt any concealment as to his designs in case of his success. If they should desire to resort to prevarication, they have placed it entirely without their power by the frankness and boldness, and I had almost said, the recklessness of their declarations. He has been put forth prominently, alike in speech and platform, as the Achilles of the armies of the South, and as the determined foe of free soil, free speech and free men. He stands upon no single Democratic sentiment, unless, indeed, what were regarded by all statesmen within the last fifteen years as the pretentious heresies of JOHN C. CALHOUN, can be so regarded. He so reads the teachings of the sages of the past, and their primary law, as to make it fruitless to attempt an exclusion of his peculiar and favorite institution from the organized Territories; and so as to make it indispensable that Congresses, Courts and Presidents should exercise all their ingenuity and all their powers to fortify and sustain it there. Legislative action is to be invoked, judicial decrees had, executive fiats pronounced, navies equipped, and armies marshaled, to exclude forever every settler therefrom who will not bow down before the black god of his idolatrous worship. I appeal to you, freemen, to know whether this is the democracy of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON. I appeal to you to know whether you have ever found anything in the annals of parties so insulting to the understanding, until within the lifetime of the youth who has not yet reached his majority. I appeal to you to know whether the honesty, intelligence, and unmixed blood of the offspring of northern mothers can ever accept an excuse for those who would endeavor to fasten such a ruler upon us. But we may congratulate ourselves that even official zeal can perceive no chance for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S election. If there had ever been any, the recent stump speech of Mr. BUCHANAN would have effectually disposed of it. No amount of popularity would be able to stand against the encomium of such an advocate. His midnight appeal can only be accounted for by supposing the "old public functionary" was unable to obliterate his animosities towards "the young gentleman of Kentucky," and that his well-known craft suggested a speech as the readiest and least offensive means of destruction. Such suggestions are the more reasonable as it is not to be imagined that the gyved tenant of the White House should for a moment believe, after the investigations which have been had, and the exposures which have been made, such testimony as he volunteered could be otherwise than ruinous to any course. The daring evinced by him on this occasion was only equaled by his lack of relf-respect, and his utter disregard of the circumstances by which he was surrounded, and which should have restrained him.

Whatever conclusion may be drawn as to my estimate of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S character as a politician, I can only say that my esteem for him is profound when brought into comparison with that which I entertain for his Democratic competitor. There are few, if any, living men concerning whom more has been said, and less really known, than STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of Illinois. There are thousands, by far too many thousands, now sustaining him under the mistaken and delusive idea that he is directing his efforts to counteract the plans of the Southern Democracy. This is a frightful hallucination, but a natural one, when we take into consideration the humiliating fact that all that devotion could do has been done, by those surrounding his person, to distort a true record, and to stamp a counterfeit character for him on the public mind. Viewing him as one of the most unsafe and treacherous leaders, you will pardon me certain statements which it now seems necessary should be made, and the correctness of which I presume will not be impugned. I have not yet forgotten when, in the Winter of 1855-6, during the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the residents of Kansas, asseverating that the cardinal principle of the Nebraska-Kansas act had been wantonly and widkedly nullified, that fraud and violence, concocted in the blue-lodge of Missouri, had invaded their homes and imposed a foreign rule upon them for the purpose of forcing upon them institutions which they abhorred, and invoking the interposition of Congress in their behalf, the prided father of "untrammeled popular sovereignty" turned his back upon his violated child, and closed his ears, as in death, to complaints of outrage almost without a parallel in the civilization of the century. These despoiled pioneers, who had taken up their abode in the Territory under the most solemn guarantee of self-government, only asked to prove their accusation, and to be relieved from oppression. In other words, they declared they had never been able to enjoy self-government, that they were ruled by invaders, and demanded the sovereignty conferred by law upon them. Mr. DOUGLAS should have been the first man to fly to their relief; and if he had been as completely dedicated to the principles of his bill, as some would have us believe, he would have urged investigation and carried it. So far from having done so, he put himself in the lead of those Senators most hostile to an exposition, and became the mere mouth-piece, advocate and apologist of those engaged in the work of forcing Slavery upon an unwilling people. He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South, and his Democracy was orthodox,—because he was loyal to his task-masters; willing to do battle for their most extravagant demands. He was then Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call attention to his report as such, made March 12, 1856, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kansas and control elections, but he had much to offer in condemnation of Eastern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irregularities in the return of Mr. WHITFIELD, the Pro-Slavery Delegate to the House of Representatives, but he clearly discerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legally-elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most cruel and arbitrary slave codes, and that the complaints of fraud and force were got up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of office, who exerted himself more untiringly to perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to insure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. I fear there are many now bearing up the banner inscribed with the name of this Senator, who never have fully understood, or who have forgotten, this tarnished page in his history. If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, than STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover. It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this: that he seems as willing as the most ardent of his friends to divert attention from this period in his career. I am not aware that, in either essay or address, he has ventured to recur to it; but, on the contrary, he seems disposed to treat it as a blank in his life.

Whilst these proceedings were progressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress carried resolutions of investigation under a close division of parties, and sent a Select Committee to the Territory. The consequence was such an exposure as satisfied the country not only of the truth of everything charged, but of existing conspiracies beyond anything that had been imagined. The published evidence effectually revealed the intentions of the South, and made a deep impression upon the North. It was then established that neither law nor proprieties were to be allowed to stand in the way of Slavery extension; and we are almost driven to the conclusion that the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was but a part of a general and well-matured plan of operations, at the head of which stood the self-crowned chief of popular territorial government. Mr. DOUGLAS' term of office was now approaching its close. It is not unlikely that a desire for a reelection, and a knowledge of the conviction forced upon his State by the examination alluded to, induced him to look with different eyes upon Kansas, and created an anxiety on his part to take up the cause of her robbed and wretched people. I cannot certainly say how this may have been, I only state a sudden and miraculous change came over him, and for a while he seemed to glory in the name of "rebel." He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution with seeming seriousness, and then announced his determination to vote for the greater iniquity the "English bill." It was then the honored and heroic HARRIS, who now sleeps in death, shed tears of anguish, and gave utterance to his despair. Over this again the veil has been carefully and closely drawn by the guardians of Mr. DOUGLAS' fame. His admirers have acted wisely, as it has prevented, doubtless, many unpleasant surmises and suggestions. To that boldest, and truest, and greatest, of all the warriors in the battle for the right, DAVID C. BRODERICK, is Mr. DOUGLAS indebted for his rescue from a whirlpool which would certainly have engulphed him—from a stain which would have obliterated his heroism in connection with the cause to which he has so ostentatiously professed to devote himself. I withhold the words in which the scathing rebuke was clothed. And yet this noblest and most self-sacrificing of men, Mr. DOUGLAS' protector, the martyr to truth, who in the fullness of his heart and on his dying couch exclaimed, "they have killed me, they have murdered me, because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration" upon his return home, and in the hour of his earnest trial, when fighting, like SPARTACUS, upon his bended knees, against the pensioned hordes of the present dynasty, and at a time when he had a right to expect all possible aid from the man whose interest he had made his own, found all the sympathies of Mr. DOUGLAS extended to his opponents, and himself treated as an enemy and an outcast. If we would respect the memory of BRODERICK we can never support DOUGLAS; it would be a mark of baseness and servility. If ever there was a true son of the North, inhumanly broken in spirit, and who had reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends," that man was DAVID C. BRODERICK. Had STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS but discharged the duty he sacredly owed him, he would have gained a victory for freedom in California, and would to-day, in my opinion, be living in the land, and acknowledged as one of the foremost men in the Republic. He laid down his life to attest his sincerity; many who professed to love him will, in wild revel and reckless exultation, utter the name of him who could not find time or opportunity to speak a word in eulogy over the grave of the departed votary. Inscribe the name of BRODERICK in fiery characters upon your banners—he was your champion—and you, at least, can afford to do him justice. He rests in peace on the hights of the proud city of the Pacific, where no ingratitude can longer wound him, relieved from the warfare between heartless factions, and where his ashes will remain an eternal memento of his faith and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of a down-trodden humanity.

These references have been made for a single purpose, to satisfy, if doubts exist, that in the great struggle between the South and the North to secure the long lost equality of the latter, Mr. DOUGLAS is against us. Should more recent evidences be demanded, then let an examination be made of the *Congressional Globe* containing the ballots for Speaker and Clerk during the last session of the House of Representatives. Ascertain what the action of the Illinois, Western and Northwestern Democracy was during the protracted contest for an organization. Every vote that Mr. DOUGLAS could influence was invariably cast for such candidates as the South presented, including those of the most extreme and revolutionary character. He could afford no assistance to any one not recognized by the propogandists as orthodox upon all questions which concerned them. And I very well remember when the name of Col. FORNEY was mentioned in connection with the office he now occupies, and his fate was to be decided, how diligently "the great advocate of Popular Sovereignty" labored for his defeat; every devotee of Mr. DOUGLAS voting against him with one exception. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, in whom I have very great confidence, declined to vote at all. Col. FORNEY, who never hesitated to advance the fortunes of Mr. DOUGLAS, when he could properly do so, was elected in spite of Mr. DOUGLAS. Col. FORNEY, I presume, was not indorsed by the Democracy who swear by the peculiar institution. Others may choose to forget all this, and I will not criminate them for doing so, but I promise never to forget it. I am for my friends, and against those who oppose my friends. If I am wrong in this let charity be extended to me—I cannot help it.

I have said all I desire to say of the Representatives of the two Democracies. There is a preference between them. The one is out-spoken and evident; the other is concealed and tricky. Of the two I much prefer Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and yet I cannot imagine the circumstances under which I could be induced to support him. He asserts the Supreme Court has decided that Slavery is an existing constitutional institution in all our Territories, and that it is the duty of the Government to sustain it where it thus legally exists.

Mr. DOUGLAS contends the Courts have not yet so decided, but if they shall do so, it will then become the duty of all citizens to respect the decision, and of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce it with promptness and fidelity. This is his Platform. If our Federal Court has not already given a decision in accordance with the notions of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, no one doubts it. will do so as soon as the question shall be brought distinctly before it. So at best the only point of disagreement between these rival candidates, is that of time only. If, in the language of the resolution adopted by the Convention placing Mr. DOUGLAS in nomination, and just partly quoted, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to respect, and of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce a judicial decision determining the constitutional existence of Slavery in our Territories, what becomes of that other theory of Mr. DOUGLAS, that no matter what the Supreme Court may decide, Slavery may be excluded from a Territory by unfriendly legislation?

Those advocating the claims of Mr. BELL would please everybody by promising nothing. They compose the party of extreme faith. They stand upon a Constitution without interpretation, and upon an endangered Union without announcing the means by which it can be saved.

Let us not be deceived! There are but two doctrines between which we can choose when we come to deposit our ballots. One is, that the Constitution favors Slavery as fully as Freedom; that neither has advantage over the other; that they must travel together and exist together, under equal protection, until the territory shall be clothed with State sovereignty; and that both alike are national. The other is, that the Constitution treats Slavery as a local municipal institution; does not give to it a single attribute of nationality; that it has not an equal *status* with freedom; and that its extension is to be discouraged. How shall we act between these opposing views? I answer the inquiry! Our laboring classes deserve all the encouragement and protection we can give them; Southern statesmen regard them as white slaves; let us not surrender them to such mercies as the owners of chattel-labor would extend to them. Our farmers and manufacturers have long been cut off from all the bounties of legislation by the force of Southern prejudice; we should enlist on their side. Our country has suffered much in the estimation of mankind, from our manifested attachment to a system notoriously in counteraction to the principles upon which our Government was founded; considerations of morality, expediency and consistency should incline us to do all that we lawfully may do to save ourselves from further imputations. Slavery within the States stands behind impregnable defences, but it holds no charter to travel without restraint. It has long labored for, but has not yet reached, a position of absolutism. It grasps for empire, as it is the only means by which tyranny can ever save itself. Our danger is imminent, but we can yet overcome it, if we allow reason rather than prejudice to shape our efforts. Democracy, as now interpreted by those loudest in the profession of it, and almost monopolizing its name, no longer means the will of the majority; it contemns the masses; holds no association with labor, and utters no word of encouragement to the poor. Its professions are impostures, and must soon fail to deceive. It has become worse than the ally of Slavery; it is its pliant and prostituted tool. Wisdom and propriety alike repudiate it, unless speedily regenerated.

Our true policy is that of resistance to the extravagant and unconstitutional demands of the South. We can only make it effectual in one way—by the support of Mr. LINCOLN. He is honest, and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honorable and remunerative.

The question, in its true aspect, is not as to which candidate should be elected by the people; it is this—shall Mr. LINCOLN be elected? The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be divided mainly, if not exclusively, between Mr. BELL and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and their support will be almost, if not entirely, confined to that section. Such effective force as Mr. DOUGLAS may possess, is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible, but that he cannot carry over two or three States. The body of the Northern vote will be given to Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. DOUGLAS's supporters can do nothing for *him*; the only significant result they can possibly produce, will be to withdraw enough strength from Mr. LINCOLN to throw the election into the House. This done, and LANE would certainly be chosen by the Senate—the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing to either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions—for they are accepted universally—we discover that every vote given to Mr. DOUGLAS must tend to the elevation of LANE, who, possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur. To out-Lane LANE in apostacy to the North, and in crouching, fawning subserviency to the South, need not be attempted by the most ambitious in that line—not even by a Federal office-holder. Even if I could believe that the leopard could change his spots, and Mr. DOUGLAS do the North justice, I would not sustain him under the circumstances which surround us, and amid the perils which now environ us.

I have not attempted a speech. My purpose has been to talk plainly. I may have been unfortunate in succeeding too well in this respect. Feeling, as I do, and knowing the vast importance of the canvass upon which we are just entering, I could not be less distinct in my expressions. Immense, inappreciable consequences depend upon the decision we are about to make. We should tremble when we fear that those most interested in the present and the future, the frugal artisan and laborer, may fail to comprehend them. But let us hope, citizens, that we are so far right as to be able to expect the favor of Almighty God throughout our trials, and that He will continue to bless the Republic until it shall become a proper example to the nations of the earth, and a blessing to universal man.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The Vice-President's Apology and Plea to Kentuckians—The Douglas Anti-Breckinridge Sentiment—Kentucky Looking Sure for Leslie Coombs in August, and John Bell in November.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 21, 1860.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S carefully-prepared speech at Frankfort, on the 16th, is much criticised. It is regarded as an electioneering appeal to Kentuckians, ostensibly for "the great cause," but really for his embarrassed and rather despondent self.

The prophetic warnings of his inspirited uncle, ROBERT J., against the disunion tendency of his Frankfort speech of December last, weigh heavily upon his soul. His acquaintances say that his natural and real sympathies are identical with those of his venerable kinsman. His prejudices and his own judgment are averse to the teachings and tendencies of the Yancey school. He is conscious whither he is drifting, and he would, if he could, resist the fatal tide. But, from want of decision, the Yanceyites have bound him hand and foot, and he manifestly feels it.

He feels, too, impending defeat in his own State. "For the good of the party," he would, if he could, even now reconsider and decline to run on the Yancey ticket. Our August election will probably be disastrous to him. We have enough Douglas men to make it so. They much prefer LESLIE COOMBS, the Bellites candidate for the Clerkship of our Court of Appeals, to CLINTON MCCLARTY. So far as they vote at all, they will vote for Col. BOLLING, Douglas Independent, or Gen. COOMBS. The Vice-President foresees the result, and he and his Frankfort friends are striving to avert it. Though they predict their own triumph here in August and November, they don't conceal their misgivings.

Could it avail, they would down on their knees and beg the Douglasites to "unite in the common cause against the enemies of the Constitution and the equal rights of the States." Indeed, under his eye, they formally profess to "entertain feelings of the greatest respect and kindness for their Democratic friends who may be inclined to support STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS," and to "confidently hope and believe that they will yet be convinced of their error in time."

But our Douglas men don't take—they won't reciprocate. They are resolute and inapproachable, unbending and unrelenting. They laugh to scorn any compromise or coalition with these despairing "Disunionists,"—all at once so respectful and kindly. They are organizing against them.

"The pride and pet of the Kentucky Democracy" is disgracing and ruining himself. "The corrupt and treacherous Administration" cannot save him. "The contemptible little faction assembled at Frankfort on the 18th, with delegations from about 20 counties and bogus ones from about 25 more," cannot save him. His birth and aristocratic relations cannot save him. His Frankfort apology, his "self sacrificing devotion to the Union," his plea for "the rights of his State cannot save him. "The great issues," "the principles" which he now makes such ado over, as so "fundamental, proper and necessary," so "essential to our peace and our Union," he, along with even BUCHANAN, COBB and IVERSON, but a few years ago, pronounced non-essential, transitory, insignificant, purely abstract, trifling. According to him then, the Union and the Democratic Party should and would continue to exist with, or without the recognition of these principles. Yet now he holds them paramount to everything else, to the integrity of both the Union and the Democratic Party! They are nothing but Mr. YANCEY'S pretext for dissolution, and not even the oily tongue of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE can render them savory to the majority of Kentuckians. He is virtually aiding and comforting "Abolitionism," in order to "precipitate the Cotton States into"—Heaven or hell knows what! He is tainted with sectionalism and Disunion! His skirts smell of secession and treason! There is a spot and a wrinkle on his fame, which neither of his honorable friends, STEVENSON or TALBOTT, can smooth over or rub out. He has forfeited the respect and confidence of hosts of his fellow-citizens; and even Mr. TALBOTT'S "honest old JOE, a perfect likeness of Jesus Christ's Apostle John," cannot restore to WM. L. YANCEY'S apostle JOHN what he has lost.

This Douglas sentiment against Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is so strong and vigorous, that JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT will very likely carry the State of Kentucky. In my opinion, after the August election, if not before, Douglas men generally will fuse with Bell men, to beat BRECKINRIDGE. If the result of that election indicates the necessity of it. If the "Unionists" don't carry this State in August or November, what one will they?

Kentucky, I believe, will support BELL and EVERETT, as being sincere and earnest Union men, whose professions of devotion to the Union come from the heart as much so as did HENRY CLAY'S, who repeatedly declared that *no settlement of the Slavery question within any Territory, whatever the settlement may be, will create any just occasion for dissolving the Union; and that the dissolution of our Union would be no remedy for alleged evils, real or imaginary, but a great aggravation of them all.* FONTIAC.

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

Political Excitement—Four Parties in the Field—Gubernatorial Election—The Blair and Barret Fight—Republican Enthusiasm—Judge Trumbull's Speech—Bell and Everett Movement—Bloodless Duel on Bloody Island between two Members of the Harmonious Democracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, July 23, 1860.

Hot, terribly hot, is our mediterranean city in these latter days of July; with the thermometer 106° in the shade, and every breath of air sulphurous and scathing as a blast from Hades, we scorch by day and suffocate by night. And yet, the more intense do old Sol's rays become, the fiercer boils the political cauldron, in its elements more heterogeneous, weird and conflicting than the brewing of Macbeth's witches. The city is rent with factions, and every night is now made hideous or glorious, as you please, by train bands and clubs, noisier far than the dread Mohawks of MILTON'S day, with their bonfires, illuminations, torchlight processions and incessant stump-speaking. Four parties are here striving for success, and each of them appears to be soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust that upon its banners will the proud bird of victory perch. Two weeks from to-day, on the 6th of August, the electors of St. Louis not only determine who they will have for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers, but also who shall be Sheriff, Marshal and Coroner of this County—places of vastly more emolument, if not of equal honor. We have a Congressional election to add to the interest and excitement of the day; and, as FRANK BLAIR has, in a rash and unwonted fit of generosity, resigned his place in Congress, and determined to submit the next controversy between BARRET and himself anew to the people, to see if they will ratify the conclusion of Congress that BARRET obtained the certificate of election as Representative from this district by gross fraud and perjury. We have not only to elect a Representative for the Thirty-seventh Congress, but also some one to fill the short term of the present Congress. The Republicans, the Douglas Democracy, and the American, or as they now call themselves, the Union and Constitution Party, have all put full tickets in the field for State and County officers. The Breckinridge wing of the Harmonious, since the defection of Senator GREEN, have grown wan and weak, and although they keep up a State ticket, have made no nomination for County offices, nor can they have any cheering assurances of a probable victory in August. Logically and theoretically the Democracy of Missouri are committed by the resolutions passed at Jefferson City a few weeks before the assembling of the Charleston Convention to the Breckinridge Platform; but practically throughout the State, and more particularly here in St. Louis, the adherents of DOUGLAS, the *Missouri Republican* at their head, have brought over the masses of the unterrified to the support of the Little Giant of Squatter Sovereignty; and they will in all probability make FOX JACKSON the next Governor of Missouri, and elect all the State officers on their ticket. For Congress, for both terms, DICK BARRET is the candidate of both wings of the divided and distracted Democracy; or rather, oblivious of all party order, he styles himself the People's, or the Sympathy Candidate. Since his refreshing confession of ignorance on the Tariff question on the night of his grand reception, his friends have kept his life sealed in eloquent silence. FRANK BLAIR is the Republican nominee for both term, and he is making a gallant canvass. His indomitable pluck and cogent arguments are winning him friends daily. Although in the State the Republicans will poll but a small vote, here in St. Louis County they will sweep all before them. Every man in the party is working with an energy that seems to be inspired by a conviction that success or failure depends upon his individual exertions. Eloquent speakers address every evening immense masses whose intense enthusiasm make BLAIR'S election sure. Orators from other States assist in the good work, and last Saturday night Judge TRUMBULL, of Illinois, held a vast audience together for nearly two hours, while he discoursed upon the origin and necessity of the Republican Party, and the corruption of the present Administration. His speech was a masterly effort, and told with admirable effect upon the crowd. Devoid of all bitterness or virulence of sectional feeling, it was a calm, logical argument upon the relation of the Republican Party to the question of Slavery in the Territories, addressed to slaveholders for the purpose of showing them that the faith of the fathers and the faith of LINCOLN and BLAIR are one and the same thing. TRUMBULL does not possess the vivid imagination, flowing fancy or enlivening wit of some orators, but his earnestness and closeness of reasoning, relieved by an occasional hit of shrewd sarcasm and ready repartee, make him a favorite on the stump.

The Bell and Everett men have made no nomination for the short term of Congress, leaving BLAIR and BARRET to fight it out by themselves, and have nominated Hon. ALBERT TODD for the next Congress. Mr. TODD is an able man and a good lawyer, but personally unpopular, and by no means so formidable on the stump and at the polls as was the candidate of the same party, Judge BRECKINRIDGE, two years ago.

Bloody Island, where poor BARTON was killed, where BENTON shot LUCAS, and where, without enumerating a hundred less memorable fights, REYNOLDS, the present Douglas candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, winged GRATZ BROWN, the ex-editor of the *Democrat*, has been the scene of a bloodless duel. Two sprigs of the law, one of them a candidate on the Douglas ticket, waxed wrathy with each other over the pleasant little disputes that now serve to enliven the days of a Democratic politician. And as despite BURKE, they did not think the days of chivalry over, they invoked the aid of a couple of seconds and rifles, together with several surgeons, to heal their wounded honor. Saturday morning they went out, and at the distance of fifty yards exchanged ineffectual shots once or twice, when the challenger confessed himself perfectly satisfied, and the whole party returned to town well content with the up shot of the matter, and to furnish food for fun to their disinterested admirers during these fighting times of peace.

CARL SCHURZ and TOM CORWIN are to speak here this week. They will receive a noble welcome. Q.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at Home.

HE WILL STRIKE WITH HIS SPEAR, AND WRITE THE EPITAPH OF THE REGENCY.

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON was honored among his own people, at Binghamton, on Monday last. The *Republican* of that place announces that, at a very early hour in the morning, "the firing of rockets and Roman candles, the sound of martial music and the roar of cannon gave loud indications that something unusual was on hand;" and it turned out that the occasion was a demonstration in honor of Mr. DICKINSON and the Breckinridge ticket. A procession was formed, which marched to Mr. D.'s residence, and called him out for a speech. He responded in the following strain:

"He felt exceedingly gratified at this friendly demonstration of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. It was suggestive of a long train of pleasing reminiscences. Thirty years ago, in the Winter's cold, he came, with his little family, to Binghamton. By the kindness and confidence of his fellow-citizens he had long served in a representative capacity in the councils of the State and Nation. In reviewing his whole long and eventful life—whether in receiving the declaration of a WEBSTER, that he had stood firm when others had faltered—whether in enjoying the confidence of a CLAY and a CALHOUN—whether in addressing, as recently, a New York audience of 10,000 people amid their kind congratulations—in all his public experiences, he had felt no gratification equal to the present. He was glad to welcome his Democratic friends and political opponents. Political differences should not be allowed to interrupt or cloud personal and social relations. He was in favor of manly discussion with honorable political opponents. A fair discussion of political principles should not disturb the social relations of friends and neighbors. He could honor and respect a manly, open foe. He despised those who cheated both sides. In thus receiving these demonstrations of kindness and respect from the people, he felt that he enjoyed a higher position than any which the Government can give. He should continue, as a private citizen, as when a representative man, to despise and spurn duplicity and chicanery. He held it as base to cheat in politics, as in a private bargain. *He had enlisted for the war, and he should follow it to the bitter end.* The approbation and encouragement of his friends and fellow-citizens had nerved his arm to persevere in the path of duty. *He should strike with his spear the broken shields and rusty helmets of a corrupt regency, and crowd them to their final hiding places. He would yet write their political history.*

A long train of cries and causes calls for revolution. The Central Regency of the Democratic Party has become infernally corrupt. But a new day is dawning. Their creaking, rusty machinery, must be torn to pieces and sold for scrap iron. We shall put a new engine on the track, wood up, (*Wood down?*) and then, look out for the bell at the crossings!

It is said that our party is not regular. It is as regular as was WASHINGTON, ADAMS and HANCOCK, when they fought for liberty, and truth, and right. We seek to destroy the rotten hulk of the Regency and to get rid of the rats. We fight under the banner of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, as the true Democratic nominations. We wish to meet the foe fairly—if vanquished,

Why, without running away.
We shall live to fight another day.

The true way to get success is to deserve it. We shall cut the thimble-riggers—those who gamble with greasy, marked cards—on trial, and follow them to judgment and execution.

Two great parties are necessary. They serve to purify the political atmosphere. The wounds of the Democratic Party must be healed, however distasteful it may be. We must cure the proud flesh of the Regency. The people have endured taxation enough to enrich gamblers. Collectors' warrants are now signed with blood, and countersigned with tears. They are worse than the destroying angel, for it passed some doors. The State of New-York, the Empire State, must be worthy of its noble motto—EXCELSIOR—and rise above and shake off its political gamblers.

Democrats, Republicans, all—I thank you cordially, for myself and family. Ovations are gratifying to public men, this demonstration to me, a private citizen, is doubly calculated to excite my pride and gratitude. God bless you all!"

Political Miscellany.

AN ENRAGED DEMOCRAT.—The Steubenville (O.) *Union*, a Breckinridge paper, has been favored with the following production of an enraged subscriber:

CADIZ JUNCTION, July 16.

Mresess SHERDEN & FOSTER as you Have Tryd to Betray the Democrate Party as far as your little Influance Goes & God knoues it is alittle I run you your Papers we dont want Knoe such a filthy sheet in this community sind me the Bal of my Bil & will you off and Be done with you for eve in any shape whatever.

J. CADY.

A NEW DODGE.—A Postmaster in Macomb County, Mich., writes to a friend in Cincinnati that he can do a little business in the Breckinridge interest, on the following novel basis:

"For my own part I feel willing to pull off my coat and roll up my sleeves to help to defeat a dishonest, ambitious aspirant, whose influence has been exerted to divide and distract the Democratic Party, and now is it unreasonable *to request the favor of a few three-cent postage stamps to make me more efficient?* Surely the strong ought to help the weak in point of charity. Please lay this subject before leading politicians in your vicinity whose means are ample, and be good enough to answer this if the suggestion meets with your approbation. Yours, respectfully."

YANCEY AND SECESSION VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED.—Mr. J. G. CARRIGAN, late editor of the Shelbyville (Ky.) *True Union*, is in a peck of troubles, all on account of his refusal to support the Yancey movement. He was forced to abdicate the editorial chair in favor of a Breckinridge man, and the new editor denied him the privilege of publishing a valedictory and explanatory address. Whereupon, Mr. CARRIGAN went to the opposition paper, the *Expositor*, and found a hearing. His denunciation of the Yancey movement is very decided and somewhat bitter. The following is the spiciest portion:

"From the evidences that surround me—from the voice of the record before me—from the development of the late Democratic Convention—*I can view the late movement in no other light than disunion or secession, in embryo, in its most hideous and insidious forms.* And to countenance, advocate or indorse the late movement, is but a tributary labor to fire that 'Southern mind' and arouse that 'Southern heart,' of which Mr. YANCEY, the great leader and commander of the movement speaks as preparatory to a revolution, and the perfection of his 'Southern Confederacy' schemes. It is adorning the road to dissolution with walls and gates of pearl, in such magnificent triumph that the affections and impulses of the heart, fired and stimulated from native attachments and persuasions, that by continued agitation and heated discussions it may become as dear to the 'Southern bosom' as it is to the bosom of *that arch traitor, W. L. Yancey, of Alabama.* The compass, amid the present raging storm, points us directly to that end."

DOUGLAS IN MISSISSIPPI.—D stock is rising in Mississippi. The Democrats of Pontotoc County have followed the example of other parts of the State, in declaring for DOUGLAS, and calling a State Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket.

A WHIG-AMERICAN-DOUGLAS EDITOR JUSTIFYING HIMSELF.—A few days ago, there appeared in the *Constitution* a fierce attack upon one W. W. MOORE, a delegate from Florida to the Baltimore Convention, who voted for DOUGLAS. In the *States* of Tuesday, Mr. MOORE answers his assailant. He says he did not solicit the appointment of delegate, but, having received it, chose to vote for DOUGLAS, and doesn't repent it. His former political career is sketched by himself with charming *naiveté:*

"It is true I was a Whig, and labored faithfully in the Whig cause until that party ceased to exist as a national organization. It is also true that I cooperated with the American Party until two years ago. Since that time I have been a consistent colaborer in the Democratic Party because it was the only national organization in existence, and have constantly and zealously advocated the claims of ST

Department under which the claims have arisen, will not wonder at this offer.

The President, upon figures furnished him, as he states, by the Post-office Department, estimated that if EDWARDS proved "through mails" both ways, during the whole season of navigation, for each of the years named, and on every trip of all his boats, which, of course, he could not have done, it might amount to $80,000, and for this reason vetoed the bill. Messrs. BINGHAM and CHANDLER, the Senators from Michigan, both stated that EDWARDS, who is their constituent, had never expected to receive anything like that amount under the bill, but only for each distinct trip that he could prove, trip by trip, to the satisfaction of the Post-office Department, that he had the United States through mails on board—and that he did not himself know how many such trips he could positively prove now, as the bill required him to do.

It only remains to add that *the whole Congress* were so thoroughly convinced of the justice of Capt. EDWARDS' claim (though they may have differed as to *how much* he should receive) that, *after the veto, both Houses passed unanimously* a bill authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to examine and adjust his claim for carrying these Through Mails, and to pay him out of the Treasury, without any further legislation by Congress, whatever amount was found to be justly and equitably due him; and this bill, *without limit as to amount,* except the discretion of the Postmaster General, the President signed the very day it was laid before him. I think this final action utterly overthrows the assumption on which your articles were based, that nothing was due Capt. EDWARDS, and that his claim was therefore unfounded and fraudulent.

In conclusion, let me ask you to reprint the following extracts from the testimony, which was before the Post-office Committee, and which was printed with our report, by the order of the House.

A. C. HARRIS, the Special Agent of the Post-office Department at that time, testifies as follows:

"The circumstances under which *I directed the mails to be carried by these boats* were, that the captains often objected to receiving the great through mails, saying that the Postmasters refused paying anything except for the local mails, and that *they would not carry the through mails unless witness would undertake to see them paid.* I requested them to take the through mails aboard, and *assured them that they should be paid for the service; and in doing so,* I ACTED UNDER THE DIRECTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. It often happened that the mails could not be got to the boats, after the arrival of the cars, before the time of leaving. In such cases I often requested the captains to delay until the mails could be put aboard, and they did so, waiting sometimes from half an hour to an hour and a half."

DANIEL M. HASKILL testifies:

I was Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, from May, 1849, to some time in April, 1853, and attended personally to the duties of my office. The mails were carried between Cleveland and Detroit in steamers daily, both ways, except Sundays. The mail going West consisted of the local mail between my office and Detroit and the great Southern mail from Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, and other Southern towns, destined for Detroit, Chicago and other points West. Going East, it consisted of the mail from Chicago, Milwaukee and other Western towns, destined to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, and the country south and east of Cleveland, (also the local mail between Detroit and Cleveland.) The local mail was but a small proportion of the whole mail carried. From my recollection, it was not more than one-tenth of the whole bulk of mail passing over this route. *My attention was frequently called to it by the Captains of the boats calling on me to pay for the through mail, insisting it was eight or ten times as much as they got pay for.* I did not pay anything for carrying the through mail, or any part of it. I paid for carrying the local mail between Cleveland and Detroit at the rate of one cent per letter, and half a cent for papers delivered at my office, to the Captains of the boats so bringing such mails. I have no means of estimating the value of the service for carrying the through mail, otherwise than as the local was estimated at one cent for letters and half a cent for papers, which I think was a reasonable price; and I think it was worth the same price to carry the through mail as the local mail, according to its relative proportion. The boats ran in connection with the railroads at Cleveland and Detroit, and made up the line from those points, and were *the only boats* that ran in the years 1850 and 1851. *I sent both the local and through mails over this route by the boats,* BY THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Marriage Registration Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to the communication of P. E., of July 23, I would say that I think that he takes a wrong idea of the position which Archbishop HUGHES has taken. It makes no matter what the interests of the Holy Church demand of the Archbishop, as long as it is in opposition to the laws of the land. It is an old saying, that "When you are in Rome you must do as the Romans do." Therefore it is necessary that when you are in America you must accede to the laws, or else submit to the penalties which are imposed for the violation of those laws. As for P. E. saying that Protestants wish to trample upon the rights of the Catholic, I can assure him that he is entirely wrong, for I think that City Inspector DELAVAN does not want to trample upon the conscience of the Catholic or the Protestant, but he wishes merely to enforce the law.

Again, P. E. says "that the Fugitive Slave law cannot be enforced because the conscience of the Protestants rise up to oppose it." I assure him that it is neither Protestants nor Catholics that oppose it, but it is those pessons whose feelings for the negro carry them so far that they are willing to risk their liberty in order to save his.

Hoping that this will find a place in your worthy paper, I remain, yours, &c.,

E. E. L.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

The Peter Smith Land Title in California.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's impression of the TIMES, your California correspondent, in alluding to the Peter Smith land titles, (which the Supreme Court at Sacramento has declared invalid, thereby reversing its former decision,) calls that gentleman a "crack-brained doctor."

Dr. SMITH, in 1852, invented "Smith's rifle," and it done the trappers and miners some service in California. A "crack-brained" person very seldom *invents anything.*

Dr. SMITH had a lucrative practice in San Francisco, and was very popular. He entered into a contract with the Corporation of that city to take care of the sick, and, in order to do so effectually, he created a hospital. The Corporation paid the Doctor in scrip, and afterwards "refused to cash it." Parties holding this scrip sued the city, and got judgments against it, which were executed upon the real estate belonging to the city. The politicians have fought these interests, and have been successful at last, so far, in gaining their points. The case will go to a higher Court no doubt, and if the impression can be made that Dr. SMITH is "crack-brained," it may subserve the interests of parties who call him such. His friend,

A. JACKSON PLUM.

LAW REPORTS.

The Da Costa Bail Case—Charge of Perjury.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The examination of Wm. D. Haight on a charge of perjury, in swearing to the possession of $13,000 worth of unincumbered real estate, while offering himself as bail in the case of Da Costa, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL. Mr. Stoutenberg appeared as counsel for Haight.

James Fabb, a clerk in the office of the United States District Attorney, on whose affidavit the warrant was issued, was the first witness called. Mr. Stoutenberg objected to the affidavit, that the allegation of perjury was made wholly on information and belief. The Commissioner noted the objection. The affidavit recites that Wm. D. Haight, while offering himself as bail for H. Da Costa, before C. W. Newton, at No. 74 Wall-street, on the 20th of July, willfully and knowingly swore falsely. The witness produced the paper which contained, in substance, the testimony of Mr. Haight as given on the examination; the papers were offered in evidence. Haight, on his examination, testified that he was worth the sum of $13,000 or $14,000, over and above all his debts and liabilities; that he owned the premises No. 25 Fourth-street; that he had not incumbered it since the purchase, and that they were free and clear, except a mortgage given to one Hewlett; that he owned premises No. 13 Morton-street, and that the only mortgage on those premises was given to one Mackey; that there had been a mortgage on that property to Samuel C. Kipp. (he said Samuel Kipp,) and that mortgage had been paid; these, he asserted, were the only two mortgages he had ever given on these premises, and that no judgment, save one, had ever been recovered against him, which he had paid, and that he had no liabilities other than those mentioned.

United States Commissioner Newton, sworn: He testified that Wm. D. Haight offered himself as bail in the case of Henrico Da Costa, was sworn, and testified touching his responsibility to become such bail; witness referred to the notes taken on the occasion, which contained every material statement made by Haight; the testimony mainly corroborated the previous statements; Haight referred to encumbrances on both the Morton-street and Fourth-street property; and that the Mackey mortgage ($2,500) was the only incumbrance; he made no mention of the Fourth-street property being made to him and Hyatt jointly; he said "I do not owe judgments; I was sued and they got judgment and I paid it; never had but one judgment recovered against me and I paid it; that was two or three years ago; there was a suit brought against me by Robert Wright of Poughkeepsie;" on the cross examination it appeared that Haight explained that the judgment of Wright had been appealed, and he was told by his counsel that it was not a lien upon his property; and he did not know it was a lien at the time he testified, (July 20,) as the case had been appealed.

Samuel J. Anderson, Deputy Sheriff, was the next witness, who testified that he held an execution against Wm. D. Haight, in favor of Robt. L. Wight, for $1,075 29, and interest from June 28, 1860, issued out of the Supreme Court, and he held it for execution. [This is the case which was appealed.] The District Attorney put in evidence sundry unsatisfied incumbrances on both properties.

Counsel for defence proposed to show that the declarations of Haight did not constitute perjury. Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

Affairs of the Milwaukee Railroad.

ATTACHMENT UPON ITS BONDS.

S. & C. Howard vs. *The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to vacate an attachment previously obtained by the plaintiffs upon about $200,000 worth of the second mortgage bonds of the Company. The plaintiffs claimed to have furnished the material and made the first division of the Road, surrendering the Road and materials to defendants, upon the alleged understanding that the Road should be mortgaged and they (plaintiffs) paid out of the proceeds of the mortgage. After the defendants got possession of the Road, as alleged by plaintiffs, they mortgaged the entire property, and neglected to pay the plaintiffs for its construction. Upon such a showing of facts the Supreme Court granted the plaintiffs an attachment upon the bonds mentioned, which were in the hands of Messrs. Wells, Vermilye & Ransom, of this City.

The defendants now moved, at Chambers, before Justice LEONARD, to have that attachment vacated, upon the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant it, the parties being non-residents.

The plaintiffs opposed the motions with affidavits, showing that the defendants had an office in this City, where business of the Company was regularly transacted, and that one of the defendants had resided in the State for some time, and was a resident of the State at the time the attachment issued.

The case has occupied two entire days upon the argument, which was now concluded and decision reserved.

J. W. White and D. D. Field, for plaintiffs; Burrill, Davison and Burrill, for defendants.

The Gridiron Railroad Case.

THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED AND HEARING POSTPONED.

The People of the State of New-York, the Trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, James Brown, Wm. W. Chester, George W. Varien and Samuel B. Althouse vs. *John Kerr and others, and the Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was the return day to the order to show cause, a few days since granted in this case.

It will be remembered that the plaintiffs have brought the action to restrain the defendants from proceeding with what is termed the Parallel Railroad, under the recent Legislative grant, and to restrain the Corporation of New-York from furthering that scheme.

Such an injunction was granted by Justice INGRAHAM on the 17th instant, and the usual order to show cause was now returnable. The particulars were stated in the TIMES of the 18th.

The parties not being ready, the argument was postponed until the first Monday in September, and the injunction was continued meantime.

Nearly the entire Bar of the City, of any note, have been retained on the one side or the other.

Superior Court.

SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Squires* vs. *Brown et al.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	99½	5 Second-av. R	97
50 Va. State 6s	92½	600 Reading R	43⅝
6 000 Mo. State 6s	82	200 do	b60 43¾
15,000 do	81¾	400 do	b10 43⅝
1 000 Cal. State 7s	89½	100 do	43⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. B. '76	104⅜	20 do	43¾
4,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	103	400 Mich. Central R	43
1,000 S. R. 2d m. Bs. E.	101	125 do	51⅞
4,000 Erie R. Bs. '75	80	300 do	52
5,000 E. R. Cvt. Bs. '71	50	50 do	54⅜
2,000 Har. R. 1st Mtg	100	200 La Crosse & M. R.	18⅜
1,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bs.	97⅜	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	18⅜
5,000 do	97⅜	40 do	18⅜
1,000 M. So. 2d mtg. bds.	64⅜	150 do	18⅜
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	81⅞	100 M. & O. & N. Ia. G. Sk.	39⅜
5,000 do	81	200 do	39⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	200 do	b30 39⅜
1,000 do	94¾	200 Panama R	b30 126⅜
100 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	26	50 do	b60 126
7,000 do	21	50 do	126⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	85	10 Ill. Cent. R. S.	74⅝
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	63	100 do	74⅜
45,000 do	63⅜	250 do	74⅜
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	34	100 do	b60 75
5,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	74	100 do	b30 75
1,000 D. L. & W. 2d M.	101½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	70¾
2,000 C. & T. S. Fund bs.	78	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	70⅝
20 Bank of New-York	104⅜	26 do	70⅝
48 Bank of S. of N. Y.	160	50 do	b30 71
50 Bank of Commerce	160	100 do	b30 70⅜
11 Continental Bank	101	75 do	70⅜
46 Artizans' Bank	97¾	50 do	b60 70
11 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96½	400 do	70
350 N. Y. Central R.	83¾	50 do	b30 71
50 do	b10 83¾	100 Cleve. & To. R.	b30 37¾
100 do	b60 83¾	100 do	37⅝
100 do	b30 83¾	100 do	38⅛
110 do	83½	50 do	b60 38⅛
60 Erie R.	23⅜	200 do	b60 38⅛
50 do	b10 23⅝	300 do	b30 38⅛
36 Erie R. Ass. Stock	23	2750 do	38
200 Hudson River R	56	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b30 76¼
100 do	56⅜	450 do	76
100 do	56¾	200 do	b60 76
50 do	b60 56¾	400 do	b30 75¾
2000 Harlem R	17	100 do	75¾
200 do	s60 17	22 do	b60 75¾
400 do	b30 17⅛	250 Ch., Brl'n & Q. R.	b30 79¾
150 do	17⅛	50 do	79¾
300 do	b30 17⅛	25 do	b10 79¾
50 do	b60 17⅛	150 do	79¾
50 Harlem R. Pref	44⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Va. State 6s	91¾	200 Reading R	43¾
18,000 Mo. State 6s	81¾	200 do	s60 44
3,000 Brook. C. W. Ln.	103	500 do	s60 43¾
10,000 M. So. 2d M. B.	b30 65½	250 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	18⅜
5,000 do	b60 65⅜	50 Panama R	s60 126
7,000 do	65⅜	100 do	s30 126
6 000 Mich. S. Sg. F. B.	81¾	100 do	b30 126⅜
80 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 85	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	39⅜
100 do	b10 85	100 do	39⅜
300 Hudson River R	56⅜	600 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	75⅜
100 do	s10 56¾	300 do	b60 76
100 do	b60 57	25 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 71¾
700 do	s30 56¾	150 do	71
100 do	56¾	50 do	s60 70¾
50 do	b30 57	50 do	b30 71¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R	83⅜	1000 Cleve & To. R.	b60 38¾
1250 Harlem Railroad	17⅛	200 do	37⅞
200 do	s10 17⅜	200 do	37⅞
400 do	s60 17⅜	300 do	37⅞
200 do	17⅜	100 do	b15 38
500 do	b30 17⅜	100 do	b10 38
100 Har. R. Pref	s10 44⅜	300 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	75⅜
750 Mich. Cen. R	55	100 do	b60 75¾
		50 Mil. & Miss. R	9

New-York Mining Board, July 25.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M. Co.	11	11⅜	Quincy	36	
Central	7½	8½	Rockland	25	26
Franklin	24	26	Superior	4	4½
Isle Royale	15½	—	Hamilton	1	2
Mesnard	5½	6	Columbian	2½	3½
Minnesota	80	81	Gardiner Hill	6¾	7¾
North Cliff	3	3½	Guilford	3½	3¾
Pewabic	53	53½	North State	3½	3¾
Pittsburgh	51	56	Silver Hill	1¾	1¾
Pontiac	5	5½			

The sales were:

100 Isle Royal s3 15½
50 Rockland b20 25½

WEDNESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day showed less animation than yesterday, and the changes were not so marked, but there was a steady tone and active spirit manifest throughout. New York Central was held firmly at the highest rates of yesterday, but the sales were not large. Harlem old stock was active at 17 to 17½, yesterday's prices, while the Preferred was ¼ higher, and little done. Hudson River still tends upward, and touched 56¾, the highest point of the present season. Reading was not so well supported, and fell to 43. Cleveland and Toledo was the most active of the Western roads, the main sales being at 38,—½ higher than yesterday. Illinois Central recovered, in a measure, from its depression at the close yesterday, and went up to 74⅞. Galena and Chicago closed very firmly at 71, ¼ advance. Michigan Southern was ¼@¼ higher for both the old and guaranteed stock. Chicago and Rock Island was a little heavy, and declined ¼ at the close. Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincey were each ½ lower. There was nothing done in Pacific Mail, buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views. As high as 87 was asked, but after the adjournment of the Board 85 was taken for a hundred shares. The current reports to-day are still that the threatened opposition is to be by the route mentioned yesterday—by way of Cedar Key to Fernandina and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and it is asserted that orders have been already given for the building of one steamship, and will be immediately for another. At the Second Board the market was somewhat irregular, and though there was an improvement in some instances, the general tone of the market was weaker, and the impression in some quarters was that we must begin to look for a little pause, if not for a reaction—but that has been prophesied so frequently of late, that a little incredulity on the subject is not unnatural. Harlem old stock was the most active at the second meeting, and was sold as high as 17⅞, but after the close of the printed list receded to 17. Erie is offered at 22¾ without sales. New-York Central brought 83¼ at the Board, and was subsequently offered at that without finding buyers. A noticeable feature in the market is the want of animation in Government and State stocks, and while holders in most instances are not willing to submit to lower prices, there appears to be very little disposition to purchase. On the other hand, Railroad Bonds are active and strong. The list to-day includes more than the usual variety, and the prices obtained show a decidedly upward tendency. The market closed weak at the annexed prices:

U. S. 5s, '74	101⅜ @ 101⅞	Harlem pref	44¾ @ 44⅝
Indiana 5s	89¾ @ 90	Reading	43¾ @ 43⅝
Tennessee 6s	90½ @ 90¾	Mich. Central	55 @ 55¾
Virginia 6s	91 @ 91¾	Mich. South	18⅜ @ 18¾
N. Carolina 6s	96¾ @ 97⅞	Mich. Guarn'd	39 @ 39⅞
Missouri 6s	81½ @ 81⅝	Panama	126¾ @ 126¾
Cal. 7s, n. 1	89¾ @ 89⅞	Illinois Cent	75⅜ @ 75½
Canton Co	19¾ @ 20	Gal. & Chicago	70¾ @ 71
Del. & Hud	96¾ @ 94¾	Clave. & Tol	37⅞ @ 38
Penn. Coal	86 @ 86¾	Chi. & R. Isl'd	75¾ @ 75¾
Pacific Mail	85 @ 86¾	Chi., B. & Q	79¾ @ 79¾
N. Y. Cen. R	83¾ @ 83½	Del. L'k & Wes	90 @ 90½
Erie	22½ @ 23⅝	Mil. & Miss	9 @ 9
Hudson River	56⅞ @ 57	Ill Central 7s	94½ @ 95
Harlem	17 @ 17⅛		

There is little change to notice in Money. There is not much general activity in the market, the mercantile wants just at present being only moderate; but the late large transactions in Stocks has somewhat heightened the demand on call, which is freely met at 5@6 ₱ cent., according to the class of security, the principal transactions being at the lower rate, and occasional ones are reported at even a fraction below. In paper the dispesition is still toward investment in short dates, and as prime lines of that description are not in large supply, there is no disposition toward an enhancement of the rates. The rates may be quoted: best 60 days, 5@5½, and fair, 6@6½; 4@6 months, 6@6½; good, 6½@7; best single names, 3@4 months, 6@7; good do., 3@6 months, 7@8. There is no movement yet in Foreign Exchange for Saturday's steamers, and the rates are nominally without change, say 109¾@109⅞ for sterling, and f. 5.16¾@f. 5.13¾ for francs.

The Greenwich Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1. The Broadway Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 8 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources	$155,286 81
Payments on all accounts	154,973 49
Balance in all funds	5,340,128 77
For customs	144,000 00

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in July, show a decrease of $528, as compared with the corresponding week of 1859.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week in July were:

1860	$51,200
1859	82 777
Gain	$18,423

The earnings of the Great Western Railroad of Canada for the week ending the 20th inst., were:

Passengers	$15,055 29
Freight	10,618 51
Mails and sundries	1,396 35
Total	$27,070 15
Corresponding week last year	26 877 64
Increase	$192 51

The business of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending the 21st inst. was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,034 18	108,170 01
Shipped South	20,127 00	434,518 19
Total	25,161 18	542,689 00

Corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,520 19	106,369 04
Shipped South	11,141 08	315,197 13
Total	17,662 00	421,566 17

PITTSBURGH BANKS—JULY 23.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$215,996	$404,105	$1,677 663	$593,521
Exchange Bk	329,100	189 541	1,546,949	339,800
Mer. & Man. Bk	318 662	167,899	1,051 619	283,620
Citizens' Bk	264,010	103,496	764,858	122,139
Mechanics' Bk	233,180	78,219	740,154	78,296
Iron City Bk	239 900	108,571	731,653	239 798
Alleghany Bk	272,745	94 889	782 039	180,715
Total	$2,073,583	$1,183,220	$7,294,391	$1,848 879
Last week	$2,071,443	$1,068,974	$7,310,663	$1,818,515
Increase	2,160	14,246		38,364
Decrease			16,272	

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JULY 21, 1860.

Banks.	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants' Bank	$568,812 94	$22 085	$121,453 47
Bank of St. Louis	282,211 98	22,145	44,219 28
Southern Bank	531,611 06	20,200	57,4 9 40
Mechanics' Bank	386,274 55	52,740	60,705 26
Exchange Bank	433,289 59	14,045	72,760 77
State Bank	1,145,087 56	7,500	237,540 73
Union Bank	326,294 96	48,905	64,756 43
Total	$3,675,582 64	$177,620	$658,855 31

As compared with the previous statement, the results are as follows:

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Coin.
Merchants' Bank	$35,637 dec.	$1,165 dec.	$3,644 inc.
St. Louis Bank	5,441 dec.	1,525 dec.	3,145 dec.
Southern Bank	29,329 inc.	1,850 dec.	18,914 dec.
Mechanics' Bank	12.105 dec.	3,950 dec.	8,408 dec.
Exchange Bank	6,881 inc.	545 dec.	22,000 dec.
State Bank	14,900 inc.	40 dec.	40,827 dec.
Union Bank	1,589 dec.	4,680 dec.	4,395 dec.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

New-York State Currency	Per cent. Discount.
New-England and New-Jersey	2-10@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —
Baltimore	⅛ @ —
Interior Pennsylvania	¼ @ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜ @ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅜ @ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	¾ @1
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	1 @1¼
Illinois and Wisconsin	¾ @1
Michigan	1¼ @1¾
Tennessee	1 @ —
Free Indiana	1¼ @1¾
Louisiana	1¼ @ —
Mobile	1 @ —
Canada	1¾ @ —
Missouri	⅜ @ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	83	93
120 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	77	85
160 acre Warrants, ₱ acre	78	86

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am Gr. Dols	$1 02 @ —
Mexican Dols	$1 07 @ —	Span. Silver ₱ oz	1 23 @ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12 @ —	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98 @ —	Sovereigns	4 87 @4 89
French Crowns	1 10 @ —	Twenty Francs	3 88 @ —
German Crowns	1 08 @ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87 @ —
Prussian Thalers	71 @ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98 @ —
Guilders	40 @ —	Span. Doubloons	16 25 @16 35
English Silver	4 80 @4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70 @15 75
Species	1 08 @ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols	1 04 @ —		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 4,792 bbls. Flour, 190 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,127 bushels Wheat, 20,242 bushels Corn, 715 bushels Oats, 442 pkgs. Provisions, and 92 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 10¾c. @10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack demand, though prices have again declined. Sales have been reported of 13,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 05; inferior to very choice extra State at $1 15@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 00@$5 05; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 25@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00 @$5 05
Extra State	5 15 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 05
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25 @ 5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 35 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour continues plenty and depressed. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including superfine, at $5, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 370 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has again declined, sales having been reported of 46,300 bushels, including white Western at $1 35@$1 37; red Western (Winter) at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 22, chiefly $1 21; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 16; and white Kentucky at $1 40@$1 42 ₱ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 72,500 bushels, at 61¾c. @62c. for sound mixed Western, 60¾c. @61c. for unsound do.; 63c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye rules quiet at 81c. @82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c. @39c.; Western, 37c. @39c.; State 39c. @40¾c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c. @38c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of July, in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	27,000	397,900	566,800	2,000
1859	10,600	25,300	52,200	100
Increase	16,400	372,600	514,600	1,900
Inc.				

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of July, inclusive, during the years 1859 and 1860, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	322,600	3,340,600	5,636 400	78,900
1859	177,300	511,700	1,023,700	140,800
Increase	145,300	2,838,0(0	4,612 600	Dec. 61,900

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year shows an increase of 713,080 bbls. Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	322,600	177,300	644,200
Wheat, bush	334,600	511,700	3,958 500
Corn, bush	5,636,400	1,023,700	6,326,900
Barley, bush	78,900	140,800	370,200
Rye, bush	105,100	93,900	171 200
Oats, bush	3 051,100	1,956,300	1,600 000

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 90c. @95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Buyers are keeping out of the market, as they look for a reduction in prices. Holders are eager to sell, but are generally reluctant to make any further important concessions. Business is consequently restricted. Stock, 320,000.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 65 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate request at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been made of only 420 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 25; New Prime at $14 25; Old Mess at $18 37; and Old Prime at $12 50. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet at 10¾c. @11c. for Hams, and 8¾c. @8¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is depressed. The day's transactions and up 675 tcs. and bbls., at 12¾c. @13¼c., and 2,500 kegs on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb. Beef has not varied; 350 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10¶ 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$16 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 11c. @19c. for new State, and 10c. @15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 7c. @11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½ @$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c. @7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7⅞c. @8c.; with 1,000 boxes Havana, part at 7⅝c. @8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 20½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high claims of shipowners, based upon the scarcity of tonnage, continue to check engagements. The amount of produce taken to-day for British ports was moderate, but rates were very firm. For Liverpool, Flour, 2s. 4½d. @2s. 6d.; Grain, 9¾d. @9¾d. For London, Flour, 2s. 10½d. @3s.; Grain, 9¾d. @9½d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship to Glasgow, Flour, at 2s. 6d., and Grain, 8d., in shipper's bags; one to Bristol, Eng., same rates; a bark to Cork and a market, Corn, 9d., in bulk; a Neapolitan brig, 400 tons, to Gloucester, Eng., 10,000 bushels Wheat, 8d., in shipper's bags; a bark, 342 tons, to Rotterdam, $4,250; a ship to Bordeaux, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; a bark to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; one, 350 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a schooner, 160 tons, from Pensacola to Minatitlan or Tonala, Lumber $9, and back to New-York, Mahogany $9 on the under deck; a brig, 236 tons, from Wilmington, N. C. to Sagua and back to New-York, Molasses, $4 25 ₱ 110 gallons, on and under deck; a bark, 200 tons and one 400 tons, hence to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 45c.; a schooner, 150 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $1,000; a brig, 280 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $5 12½ under deck, one 200 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck; a Br. brig, 137 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 45c.; a brig, 220 tons, to north

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ALADDIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOODLES—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—GODINSKI—CONTRABANDIST—IL TRAPEGO.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE AVENGER—IRELAND AS IT IS—WILLFUL MURDER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL—NECROMANCY.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, No. 658 Broadway—AGE OF INNOCENCE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The final destination of the "small parties of emigrants," who have for several months past, with the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, been leaving New-Orleans and other Southern ports for Central America, has now transpired. Gen. WILLIAM WALKER has, ere this, probably landed either at Truxillo or Omoa, and is on his way through Honduras to Nicaragua. It appears that his men have been quietly assembling at Ruatan, where he himself landed about the 25th of June, and on the 27th the whole party, numbering probably three hundred men, sailed in the direction of Omoa. This latest attempt against Nicaragua is probably a renewal of the expedition of some two years ago, which was broken up by the wreck of the schooner *Susan* on the shoals of the harbor of Omoa. WALKER'S intention is, no doubt, to proceed across the country to the Pacific, where vessels will convey the expedition to Realejo, from which point it will immediately move into Nicaragua, before any notice of their coming has been received. It is announced, in the interest of WALKER, that this expedition is intended to be entirely a "peaceful" one—that a proclamation has been already prepared, in which all hostile intentions are disclaimed, and an amnesty is promised to all who, in the past, may have committed offences against the deposed President.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax, yesterday, and some advices additional to those received from Cape Race are telegraphed. A dispatch from Palermo announces that sanguinary conflicts had taken place, near Messina, between the advance guard of GARIBALDI'S army and the Neapolitan troops, but the results are not stated. Aid for the revolutionists was arriving rapidly, not only in men, but in means—a large amount of money having been received, together with fifty-seven pieces of ordnance. From Naples, we learn that the populace were in an excited state, and that a partial outbreak had taken place among the troops in the citadel. Ships and troops were still being sent for the defence of Messina.

From our files by the *Bremen*, which arrived at this port last night, from Southampton on the 11th, we glean some details additioual to those already published relative to the massacres in Syria.

Some extraordinary developments in connection with the recent fire at Dallas, Texas, are noticed in our telegraphic columns this morning. It is alleged that a plot on the part of the Abolitionists has been discovered to devastate the whole of Northern Texas.

According to previous announcement, no less than three Conventions for the nomination of Presidential electors for the State of New-Jersey, assembled at Trenton yesterday—the Union Democratic, Douglas Democratic, and BELL and EVERETT. The Union Democratic Convention adopted an electoral ticket, with three Bell and Everett names, two Douglas, and two Breckinridge, and a series of resolutions instructing them if elected to cast the entire vote of the Stae for any candidate opposed to LINCOLN and HAMLIN, who can be chosen by the Electoral College. The Douglas Convention and the Bell and Everett Convention both nominated straight electoral tickets; but it is understood that both of those parties will be brought into the arrangement by their leaders, as both have made provision for filling vacancies on their tickets. The opponents of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were jubilant at the result, but the Republicans are of the opinion that the fusion will do them good, by distracting the enemy, especially as to local elections.

The address of Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, delivered at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, on the issues and candidates in the present Presidential campaign, is reproduced in our columns this morning. Mr. HICKMAN severely denounces the course of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas question as tricky, and prefers that of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as outspoken and evident. The address creates considerable excitement among the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in Pennsylvania, and will, doubtless, provoke numerous replies.

We publish in another column a letter from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in explanation of the circumstances under which Congress passed the bill for the relief of Capt. EDWARDS which was vetoed by the President. It seems that Capt. E. had contracted to carry the way mails for an average of $3 70 per trip—and that he consented to carry the through mails also upon the urgent assurances of the agent of the Post-office Department that he should be paid therefor. It was for this latter service that his claim was preferred, and Mr. COLFAX submits a variety of testimony to show that it was a valid claim, and that public justice required its recognition and payment. Although the President vetoed the original bill, Congress at once passed another which he signed, authorizing the equitable adjustment of the claim.

The Prince of WALES, on Tuesday afternoon, received various addresses from the authorities and people of Newfoundland, to which he made a suitable response. The Prince and the Newfoundlanders are said to be mutually pleased with each other.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the report of the Special Committee having under investigation the action of the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, dismissing nine teachers from their schools, reported the results of the investigation, and a resolution censuring the Fourth Ward Officers. The resolution of censure was adopted by a large majority, and by a law granting to teachers the right of appeal to the Board of Commissioners, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A fire occurred yesterday, at noon, in the cellar of VAN BOKKELEN'S commission warehouse, No. 89 Broad-street, which proved more difficult to subdue, in consequence of the exceedingly combustible character of the material with which it was filled, than any for a long time past, where the loss has been even more extensive. The firemen labored heroically for at least twelve hours, and were enabled to confine it to the building in which it originated, although the occupants of the adjoining stores suffered somewhat from water and smoke. The total loss, probably, reaches $20,000, all of which is covered by insurance. JAMES COX, a member of No. 50 Hose Company was accidentally killed, in consequence of his head having been crushed by the brakes of Engine Company No. 16, while he was in the act of procuring a wrench from the machine. Other firemen were more or less seriously injured in various ways.

The Republican Blues of Savannah yesterday took their departure for home on board of the steamer *Florida*. After a collation at the Armory of the City Guard in Broadway, they were escorted to the boat, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and a detachment of the City Guard. Salutes and other demonstrations of good-will signalized their departure to their Southern home. A portion of the Company remain in New-York on business or for pleasure.

The examination of W. D. KNIGHT, charged with perjury in the matter of bail for DA COSTA, took place yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL; the testimony elicited being mainly a repetition of that already published. The case will be continued.

The Stock Market presented less activity and less remarkable changes than on Tuesday. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for call loans, and it was freely met at five to six, chiefly at five ₱ cent. Foreign Exchanges were quiet.

Flour and Wheat were freely offered at lower prices, yet were rather quiet. A good inquiry prevailed for Corn at firmer rates. Less activity was discernible in Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Whisky, Hay and Hops. Metals and Naval Stores were sparingly dealt in. Freights were inactive,—the high claims of shipowners have checked engagements. There were 450 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been over-supplied with beef cattle and veals during the week, and other animals have been in fair supply. The total receipts at the regular City sales-yards for the week ending yesterday numbered: 4,813 beef cattle; 197 milch cows; 931 veal calves; 12,699 sheep and lambs; and 3,002 live hogs. Total, 21,642. At yesterday's general weekly market beef cattle were in large excess, and prices fell off from the previous week's rates fully ½c. ₱ lb. estimated light weights. Milch cows were in a little better request, but more are offered than can readily be sold. Veals were in excess of the wants of buyers. This market suffers from an over-supply of beeves. A slight decline is noted in our full report given elsewhere. Sheep and lambs come in freely, and sell well at former rates. Hogs are not plenty. They sell as fast as they arrive at ½c. advance from former quotations.

The Disunion Bubble Pricked.

In some important respects the John Brown invasion was a most fortunate occurrence. It has certainly had a very happy effect upon the politics of the country in several ways. In the first place, it challenged the attention of the whole North to the tendency of the ultra-Abolitionism of the day. It showed reflecting men in what direction the fierce harangues and denunciations of the fiery Anti-Slavery crusaders of the North were leading them. And it aroused the conservatism of the North—the sober, sensible conservatism of the Republican Party—and led at once to the practical repudiation of the ultra-abolition element which had been stealthily fastening itself upon that party, and assuming control of its policy, for some months previous. It brought the clear, high-toned, national, statesmanlike conservatism of Gov. SEWARD into direct antagonism with the frantic, fanatical treason of WENDELL PHILLIPS and his clan, and the result is partially seen in the position of strength and public confidence held by the Republican Party at the present moment.

But JOHN BROWN did the country a still greater service in *drawing the fire of the Disunionists*. He gave the friends of Secession the best opportunity they will have for twenty years, to demand the sympathy and coöperation of the Southern States, and to put their plans of rebellion and dissolution into practical operation. They improved it to the utmost. The whole South rung with the notes of preparation. Governors of Sovereign States sounded the alarm. Gov. WISE put himself at the head of the movement, and did everything in his power to swell the rising tide of sectional resentment and indignation. The militia of Virginia was put upon a war footing. The Legislature voted large sums of money to put the State in an attitude of preparation. All the other Southern States followed her example. Legislatures took action upon the crisis—Conventions were called and held—resolves of sympathy and coöperation were voted—Commissioners were appointed to concert measures with Virginia for resisting the tide of invasion which was expected from the North—the Southern Press was filled with the most exciting and inflammatory appeals to the fears of the people—and from one end of the country to the other, nothing was heard but threats and fears of an immediate dissolution of the Union.

Southern Senators and members of Congress did everything in their power to swell the alarm. Senator MASON, of Virginia, took the matter in hand, and armed with the power of the Senate, entered upon the task of presenting the whole subject in its most formidable and alarming shape. His Committee took testimony on every side, and spared no pains to convince the Southern people that the whole North was leagued against them, and that their only safety consisted in a speedy dissolution of the American Union.

If the South had the slightest desire for disunion,—if a majority, or even a strong minority, of her people desired it,—that was their opportunity. One of their States had been invaded. An armed band from the North had made war upon them for the express purpose of liberating their slaves, and with the moral certainty of lighting the flames of civil war throughout their borders. Nothing could possibly be better calculated to create general consternation than such an incident; and it is not at all surprising that the whole South should have been roused to an extraordinary pitch of indignation.

Then, if ever, was the hour for a successful Disunion movement. Yet it proved utterly fruitless. It was attempted in various quarters,—but encountered everywhere the firm hostility of the reflecting portion of the Southern people, and the sullen discontent of thousands upon whose active coöperation the leaders in it confidently counted. Even the Virginia Legislature could not be seduced or driven into anything that looked like the actual preliminaries of secession. Other States one after another fell off,—and even Senator MASON was forced to abandon the whole scheme in the Senate, as visionary and impracticable.

Nothing could show more clearly and unmistakably than this, that the *Southern people are utterly and unconquerably averse to disunion*,—and that nothing but the most absolute and imperative necessity will ever lead them to acquiesce in schemes looking to that end. We do not mean to say that they cannot be *driven* into secession. We think much too highly of their self-respect,—we have far too high an opinion of their pride of character and of their sense of justice, to believe that they would tamely submit to any flagrant invasion of their rights, or to any violent interference with their laws and institutions. But we believe them also to be utterly incapable of acting upon the fanatic appeal of the Disunion leaders among them,—or of being driven by foolish fears and imaginary apprehensions into so fearful and fatal a step. When they *see* their peace invaded and their rights trodden under foot, they will resist their foes to the last extremity, at whatever cost of treasure or of life. But they are not to be goaded into civil war by the selfish and silly bombast of Col. KEITT, nor seduced into it by the crafty plots of the gang of conspirators who have DAVIS and YANCEY as their leaders.

As for the Disunion gong, which the *Herald* seems inclined to sound, it will not disturb the repose of the most timid old fogy in the Union. Even the nervous old women of all political parties have become too much accustomed to the noisy and brainless tactics of this Chinese warrior, to lose an hour's sleep on its account. JOHN BROWN drew the fire of the real disunionists, and pricked the bubble which their windy imitators and instruments in this latitude have been in the habit of blowing.

Our Naval Mismanagement.

At this season, when John Bull is shaking in his boots with apprehension of red breeches, GARIBALDI knocking the shackles from oppressed Italy, and Spain, flushed with new conquests of the Moor, vainly thinks of renewing her supremacy in Mexico—while Russia is again feeling the pulse of the "sick man," and Saxon and Gaul are teaching the science of war to the Tartar, we cannot, as sentinels of the public, be too watchful of the interests of our little Navy.

For a long while past the neglected condition of the Navy Department has been publicly talked of, both in and out of the Capital, and not least loudly and bitterly by the warmest adherents of the President, until it has become proverbial that this important branch of the public service has never been so much abused as since it has been permitted to fall under the control of an ignorant, irresponsible and therefore reckless, clerk-ocracy.

As an illustration of the misrule of the Navy Department, under this dominion, we had occasion some time ago to refer to the blundering mismanagement which sent the sea-weary Japanese first to Staten Island, to be afterwards turned back to the Chesapeake, and to the inconsiderate "order" which directed the commander of the *Niagara*, whose rank and character should have protected him from such impertinence, "to put to sea at all hazards." That the *Niagara* was hazarded by this heedless trifling with authority, is now generally understood; but to few, except to the officers of that noble ship, is it known how near she was going to the bottom;—for many long and anxious hours did they struggle desperately with the leak, and had the engines failed, or any of the accidents occurred to which pumps and machinery are so liable, the ship must have foundered, and the *true* cause of the catastrophe have remained unknown.

For two years past the political barometer, upon all the shores of the Mediterranean, has portended a coming storm; yet, in the face of indications not to be mistaken, no preparation was made by the Navy Department to meet it; to provide for our citizens throughout that wide extent of country the protection they had every right to expect, and which, from the consideration of the many different races by which, under every character of religion and government, those coasts are controlled, our national dignity required us in a special manner to afford; but, on the contrary, instead of adding to our naval force in the Mediterranean, it was deliberately reduced to a single gun-boat! Now that the shrieks of our butchered missionaries are borne to us on every breeze, our merchantmen captured in Italian seas, and Sicily, uncheered by the gleam of our stars, has achieved that liberty we taught her how to win, the Department clerks, startled by the murmurs of an indignant people—and already unmindful of the warning given by the *Niagara*—have ordered the steam-frigate *Susquehanna got ready in hot haste* for sea. Now, here is, to our apprehension, *another* blunder: for can any man show cause why, in Anno Domini 1861, this great maritime nation must be misrepresented among the modern fleets of all Christendom, by one of the least efficient vessels in our service! The *Susquehanna* is well known here; she has slept upon the waters of our bay for a long while, and the fact that she belongs, as every boatman knows, to a by-gone age, would in itself be conclusive evidence to us that the common impression in regard to her destination must be erroneous, were we not satisfied, by long observation of the performances of the men of power, how probable it is that these worthies should take that decision most opposed to common sense, at least likely to redound to the credit of the Republic.

We are willing to admit that when first an ocean bride, the *Susquehanna*, though never very agile, was a fair ship of her type; but at this late day there is no excuse for the selection of this *passé* ship to represent this great maritime nation in the seas of Europe—particularly as there is now lying at the same wharf a steam frigate of the most recent construction, which we know may be quite as speedily equipped.

The Bell and Douglas Coalition.

The Richmond *Whig* warmly seconds the policy advocated by Gov. HUNT of substantially uniting the Bell and Douglas strength,—though it has much more cogent reasons for doing so than our Ex-Governor. It insists that the main object of all lovers of the Constitution in the Southern States should be to defeat the Breckinridge ticket, which actually represents the Disunion sentiment of the South. Wherever, therefore, it can be done with any good result, the *Whig* says, the friends of DOUGLAS and BELL ought to unite in the South, so as to prevent the vote of any Southern State being given to BRECKINRIDGE. DOUGLAS himself, it urges, has not the slightest chance of an election by the people. His only hope lies in carrying the election to the House and being one of the three candidates whose names will be there presented. This can only be done by "squeezing BRECKINRIDGE out"—and therefore it is for the interest of DOUGLAS that his friends should cast their votes for BELL in every Southern State which they have no hope of carrying themselves.

So far as the South is concerned, this is sensible and judicious. It will require a combination of the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS to prevent most of the Southern States from giving their votes to the Secession ticket; and both are alike interested in preventing that result. The *Whig* sums up the whole matter very forcibly, so far as the South is concerned, in this paragraph:

"We say, then, to the friends of DOUGLAS, make a gallant fight wherever you can. Carry for him as many States as you can. But wherever, as in Virginia for example, you cannot carry the State *for* DOUGLAS, *take especial care that it shall not be cast against him, by being given to* BRECKINRIDGE. Use your power to rebuke party treason and secession, and to frustrate the ignoble purpose of BUCHANAN and his crew to trample you and your favorite under their feet!"

The *Whig* gives similar advice to the friends of the two parties in the North. It says:

"Our primary object is the defeat of the sectional Republican candidate. Every other consideration should be secondary to that. As practical men, we should aim to achieve the greatest good to the country, and where that is not attainable, we should aim at the second best thing. We should strive to carry for BELL every State that we have a reasonable prospect of carrying; but where that cannot be done, *we should throw our weight in the scale for Douglas*, as the most national and least objectionable of the other candidates. By this interchange of support between the friends of DOUGLAS and BELL, LINCOLN can easily be defeated, *and the election carried to the House*, where the choice must fall on BELL or DOUGLAS. Wherever we are the strongest, as in the Southern States, Massachusets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, *the Douglas men should come to our aid*. Whilst in Maine, New-Hampshire, New-York, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the other Northwestern States, *our weight should be thrown in the scale of Douglas*. In regard to Pennsylvania, it may be doubtful which is the strongest, BELL or DOUGLAS. Such being the case, it would be fair to make a division of the Electoral ticket, and thus insure the defeat of LINCOLN."

So far as the North is concerned this policy is mistaken and will prove disastrous to the country, if it should succeed. No greater calamity could befall the Union than the defeat of an election by the people. In the present heated state of the public mind, no election could be effected by the House of Representatives without the greatest peril of commotion, personal collision and civil revolution. But the article of the *Whig* shows that Gov. HUNT'S advice is based upon a systematic plan, and that every possible effort will be made to effect a coalition between the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS.

The Slaughter in Syria.

The whole civilized world will be glad to learn that France and England, deeming the claims of humanity stronger than the obligations of a traditional policy, have resolved to interfere for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire. It is to be hoped that this interference will be no mere pretence, and that the atrocities so recently committed in Asiatic Turkey will not only be checked, but that some substantial guarantee against future outbreaks will be secured. It is a suggestive fact that the Anglo-French fleet now in the harbor of Beyrout has been dispatched there to over-ride that same weak and despicable authority, which the Western Powers a few short years ago so carefully endeavored to prop up. Their present attitude tells, in language not to be mistaken, that even they are convinced how foolish and how useless were their efforts to sustain a decayed and broken-down despotism. The Emperor NICHOLAS spoke truth when he described Turkey as "the Sick Man." France and England may have prolonged his life by a brief span, but his dissolution they could not avert. The folly of supposing that the supremacy of ABDUL MEDJID was ever worth fighting for is now made practically clear to every looker on; and the presence of a foreign fleet, for the protection of the Porte's own subjects, in the roads of Beyrout, is almost an admission that the Crimean war was a huge mistake.

Every one has read of the wholesale massacres that have recently taken place in Syria—the most important portion of the Turkish-Asiatic Empire. The slaughter has been on such a frightful scale, and so barbarously and cruelly conducted, as almost to exceed belief. Whole towns and villages have been destroyed. Neither sex nor age has been spared, and French, English, Russian and American citizens, with many thousand Christian subjects of the Porte, have fallen victims to the sectarian ferocity of the savage races of the Lebanon. The last advices from Beyrout report the fall of Zahleh, a large town of ten thousand Christian inhabitants. It had been gallantly and desperately defended for a week; but even the fear of death, and of a worse fate than death for their wives and daughters, could not enable the besieged to contend forever against enormous odds. The same steamer that brings intelligence of the fall of Zahleh, brings also particulars of a massacre at Hasbeiya, a village at the foot of Mount Hermon, which, a month ago, contained 5,000 Christian souls, and now has not one. Only thirty-three men escaped to spread abroad the tale of this fearful destruction. So, in like manner, fell Rasheiya, another village at the foot of Mount Hermon, containing a population of some 2,000 Christians. Of these about one-third succeeded in making their escape to the coast. Thus, the work of extermination, begun at Sidon, has been carried on with zealous, pertinacious and unchecked ferocity at Dheir-el-Kamar, Hasbeiya, Rasheiya and Zahleh; the whole of the Christian population from Aleppo to Gaza is in wild alarm; Damascus itself is threatened, and even Beyrout is only safe under the protection of a large foreign fleet.

Very little seems to be known of the Druses, the perpetrators of these dreadful outrages, except that they are the most numerous and powerful of the ancient races that inhabit the mountainous regions of Syria, where the feeble sway of the Sultan is scarcely felt or recognized. For some cause that is not clearly ascertained, the Druses have for a long time entertained the most bitter hostility towards Christians of all denominations; and it is but too clearly proven that their fanaticism and natural ferocity of disposition have been used by the Turkish authorities to bring about the extermination of Christianity in the Turkish Empire. All accounts agree in stating that the Turkish authorities have openly aided and abetted these massacres. At Sidon, Dheir-el-Kamar and at Rusheiya, the Turkish commander had sufficient troops in readiness to defeat the Druses had he so wished; and at Hasbeiya, when he saw that the Christians might gain the day, he treacherously induced them to give up their arms, and then assented to the appalling massacre that ensued.

This is a specimen of the government of that Empire which, several years ago, France and England interfered, at an immense sacrifice of men and money, to save from annihilation. The wholesale slaughter of Christians in Asiatic Turkey is a bitterly instructive moral to the Crimean war. One of the settled objects of that war was to secure Syria to the Sultan: We hope the parties to it are satisfied with the result.

The simple fact is, the Turkish Empire is an unmitigated nuisance, and ought to be suppressed. It is as thoroughly barbarous and savage in its policy and its instincts, as the most depraved band of heathens in the remotest islands of the sea. It has no business in the heart of Christian Europe; and if Russia shall ever again undertake the needful task of sweeping away the whole dynasty, and bringing the territory it defiles under more civilized authority, we trust she will be aided by the Western Powers which have resisted her attempts hitherto. Indeed, we should be very glad to see them undertake the job on their own account.

Justice in California.

The news of the acquittal of Judge TERRY, who slew BRODERICK, need excite no surprise. There is even less reason to doubt that the result was the fruit of pre-arrangement, than that the dead Senator fell the victim of a conspiracy of which TERRY was the instrument. From the moment of the man's arrest it was patent that his friends, including the whole political faction opposed to the political course of the murdered man, whose frank and daring honesty had been a constant ground of offence to the mercenary pensioners of the Administration, were resolved to see him scatheless out of the extraordinary scrape.

There was some embarrassment about securing this end in San Francisco, where TERRY'S behavior during the Vigilance Committee era was well remembered. To transfer the case to the Fourth District, where the temper of the Bench and the prosecuting officer had been tested, and found all that could be wished, was the expedient resolved upon. Nor was it difficult of execution, seeing the Supreme Court, in whose hands lay the power of issuing the requisite mandamus, was filled with the associates, all of them personal and political friends, of the criminal. The writ was issued as a matter of course; the case has just been called up in Marion County, and before the multitudinous witnesses summoned by the District-Attorney from San Francisco had reached the place of trial, the Attorney and the Judge gave the case to the Jury without evidence, the bench charging distinctly for a verdict of not guilty. That verdict was the only one the Jury, upon the case before it, could render, and for its rendition it is of course irresponsible.

It will probably be a century or so before the reign of justice and order established by the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco will prevail elsewhere in California. Not only does civilization move more tardily, when it moves beyond the limits of city life, but in California there is a permanent conspiracy of the Government against society, which can only be successfully resisted by the compact and resolute populations of the towns. TERRY may riot in manslaughter for a life time without fear of the law. His acquittal is an authentic charter to that effect; and we are only left to regret that punishment had not preceded the crime by his execution at the hands of the Vigilants four years ago.

The Japanese Whistle.

We have a word of rebuke and exhortation for the public. The Aldermen and Councilmen are shocked at the vulgar and impertinent curiosity which is manifested on every side to know the *details* of their little bill of $105,000 for "entertaining" the Japanese menagerie while in this City. Our City guardians cannot understand such silly and offensive prying into private affairs. They are not used to it. They have been in the habit of managing little matters of this sort in their own way; they are not accustomed to being catechised in this extraordinary manner about details with which the public has nothing whatever to do. Their dignity is touched;—some of the more astute and quick-witted among them think their integrity has been suspected. BOOLE feels hurt, and some of his colleagues on the Committee do not hesitate to say that many of the remarks that have been made look like insinuations against their personal character.

Besides, where is this thing to stop? If "items" are called for, *what* items will satisfy this public and impertinent curiosity? It is all very well to make up a bill—thus:

Board for 70 persons 13 days	$34,000
Expenses of Ball	57,000
Sundries	14,000
Total	$105,000

This would be a bill of "items;" and if there were any reasonable ground for believing that the public would be satisfied with it, BOOLE & Co. would cheerfully give it. But would they? Somebody would want to know how the LELANDS could possibly charge over $35 a day for the board of a single person. Some prying newsmonger might ask how many Aldermen "boarded" at the Metropolitan and passed for Japs;—how many of their "friends" were maintained there in the same style;—how many baskets of champagne were consumed in private rooms, by Ward rowdies and Aldermanic pugilists;—what excursions were made, on account of the Japanese, into other parts of the City, and at what expense? The virtuous guardians of our City's honor cannot be expected to subject themselves to the indignity of such questions as these. They will resent the public impertinence by a dignified silence.

There is only one way of getting any such information as the Paul Prys of the Press are clamoring for, and that is by the intervention of the Grand Jury. The hydraulic pressure of a legal investigation might possibly determine how much of this money goes into the Aldemanic *pool* as lawful spoils; how much was paid to the Committee by the LELANDS as a "consideration" for giving them the care and custody of the Japanese; how much went into the "pool" under pretence of carriage hire; and what per cent. of the whole amount was assessed upon all who furnished supplies of any kind for this interesting occasion. It is pretty notorious, already, that the proprietors of one of our leading hotels offered the Committee $5,000 if they would give *them* the privilege of "boarding" the Japanese,—and that the offer was declined as being too low. Possibly, a Grand Jury, with a vigorous prosecuting attorney, might show how much the Committee *did* get.

There is no great chance, however, of any such inquiry. Nobody, in the first place, is likely to take the trouble of pressing it. Our laws, in the next place, make it an equal offence for a citizen to bribe a public officer, and for a public officer to be bribed—so that both may decline to answer any impertinent questions on the subject; and as these matters are not usually arranged in the presence of disinterested witnesses, there is but little chance of getting at any very valuable information. The law has done everything in its power to close all avenues which might lead to the detection of venal scoundrels in public place.

The public will speedily drop this whole subject, and then this "little bill" will be quietly paid. The tax rate will go up a trifle; fast horses will be a little more numerous on the Bloomingdale road; a few Aldermen and Councilmen will come to consider it quite an object to secure their reëlection; and everything will go on as usual. The public goose screams a little when too harshly plucked,—but the outcry soon subsides and the process goes on.

Minor Topics.

—The Christian *Banner*, published at Fredericksburgh, Va., a paper devoted to the interests of Christianity and the South, is in a drooping condition. The editor is sick, and his subscribers do not seem inclined to pay up. Their delinquency seems to agitate his mind to such a degree that he cannot even shuffle off his load of mortality composedly. The leader, in which he "entreats" his non-paying friends, is a curious mosaic of matters relating to this world and the next. He closes the pathetic appeal as follows: "Our delinquent subscribers, it seems, are determined not to pay us, and we haven't got money to live on, much less to pay our debts and travel on. What the end will be we know not, and, if our debts were paid, we don't much care. We've got a clear conscience, shaped and formed by the Word of God, and having done all we can, and the best we can, we humbly and calmly resign all into the hands of Him who will measure out to every man according as his works shall be. Gents, friends, pay up, pay up, do pray pay up your debts, and if we die, let us die in peace." If the subscribers to the *Christian Banner* do not immediately come forward, they are indeed more senseless things than either stocks or stones. It is a pity that the editor should not be allowed the luxury of paying his debts, to say nothing of having "money to live on and travel on." The motto of the *Banner* is, "onward and upward," yet its friends should not allow it to go financially "up up." Where are the chivalry?

—Cincinnati has lately been agitated by a peculiarly interesting debate. The City Fathers were called into solemn council, and one of their number introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to invite the Prince of Wales to visit Cincinnati, and to entertain him while there at the city's expense. This was vehemently opposed by a Democratic Alderman, who took the high moral and sensible ground that the Prince had enough money to foot his own bills, and that there was no reason why the City of Cincinnati should propose to do this for him. In the course of argument, the Alderman became rather irate. He said that the honor of a public reception had never been extended to him; that when he returned from Philadelphia no demonstrations whatever were made on his account. On the whole, he thought that he was as good as any Prince, and better, because he was free. After much debate and warm argument, the resolution officially inviting Lord RENFREW to visit Cincinnati was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12. But there is no reason to believe that His Royal Highness will accept an invitation thus churlishly extended. The Cincinnatians need not kill their fatted pigs on his account. LONGWORTH need not prepare any of his Catawba with a Royal brand. The authorities of the city will not have the pleasure of showing the heir apparent through their slaughter-houses; and, greater calamity far, mindful of the discourtesy shown to their Prince, pork will henceforth be at a great discount with the people of England.

—It is probable that very few children were ever trotted upon a nurse's knee without being advised to

"Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross."

It is also probable that as they "older grew" they looked upon the tale of the performance they were there to see as but a pleasing rhyme, meant to beguile the credulous ear of childhood. But the Birmingham *Post* tells us that lately a lady did ride a white horse to the Cross, and that, furthermore, she had "rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," just as the old rhyme would have led us to expect. The legend commemorated by the old ditty was faithfully realized. And the equestrian was accompanied by a cavalcade made up of other distinguished characters, with whom even HARPER'S dull "four-year-old" is undoubtedly familiar. There was Robin Hood, and Friar Tuck, and Little John, and all the other worthies, who formerly made music in merrie Sherwood. We should not be too ready to relinquish the ready faith of childhood.

— A rather singular combination of piety, speculation and honesty has lately electrified the good Catholics of Cuba. A military man, seeing that a church which had been vigorously commenced bade fair to remain in an unfinished condition for lack of money, avowed his intention of investing in the Havana Lottery, promising to give half of any sum he might draw to aid in completing the church, and this promise he sealed with a vow to the Virgin. He drew $50. It was patent, however, that the half of this sum would be but an insignificant gift to the church, and so, thinking that the Virgin would look after her own interests, he immediately reinvested the whole. The consequence was that he drew a fourth of the capital prize, $50,000. It is pleasing to know that the pious and gallant soldier did not dissolve his copartnership with the Virgin until he had paid into the Spanish Bank, to the order of the Bishop, the $6,250 according to the original agreement. The moral of the story,—if it can be called a moral,—is this: there is nothing wrong in dickering in lottery tickets if you give half the profits to a church.

— Reports of the coming crops, from all sections of the country, are most satisfactory. There is every prospect of a teeming harvest this year, especially at the West, in which locality it is sadly needed. The farmers of the Rock River Valley, Ill., have already commenced cutting their wheat, and many of them count upon an average yield of thirty-five bushels to the acre. From Wisconsin the accounts are particularly gratifying. It is not improbable that many of the farmers will be enabled to pay off the mortgages with which the ill-starred La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad has incumbered their farms, and relieve their hearthstones of the nightmares which have so long overshadowed them. At present there is every indication of an export demand, and ruling fair prices for grain. This is pleasant to know, for when farmers rejoice all men have reason to be glad.

—A Newark paper styles the confession of HARDEN "a very unsatisfactory production," and complains that "the confession contains none of those disgusting revelations which were anticipated, and is a mere record of HARDEN'S external life." It is much to be regretted that the "confession" could not have been manipulated by some professional penny-a-liner, and interspersed with those prurient details the want of which the Newark journal so pathetically deplores. After all that has been said of the sensational character of the Metropolitan Press, it must be conceded that country journals have a much more decided thirst for the horrible. Had the Jersey authorities extended HARDEN'S period of life a few years, it is not improbable that at its end he might have been enabled truthfully to make as "satisfactory" a confession as that of HICKS, the pirate. Why did not this idea occur to them before?

—Two of the former officers of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church add their explicit testimony to the truth of the statement, which he has publicly contradicted, to the effect that during the whole course of his Anti-Slavery denunciations, he permitted a slaveholder to remain a member of his Church. Their evidence on this point is direct and unmistakable. They assert that the fact was known to them and to many other members of the Church, and that Dr. CHEEVER himself was perfectly aware of the views and relations of the slaveholding member in question, and repeatedly disclaimed all intention of referring to her in his denunciations of slaveholders. Here is a clear and explicit issue of personal veracity between Dr. CHEEVER and a number of members of his own Church, known to the community as men of character. His position in the matter is certainly unenviable.

—GARIBALDI is to be made the recipient of a pleasing compliment. Dates from Turin of July 4 tell us that a lady, coming direct from Paris, has already left the place for Genoa, and thence for Sicily, taking with her a present to GARIBALDI from a French armorer. The gift is a coat of mail, dagger-proof and, bullet-proof. Its workmanship is perfect, and it is valued at upwards of five thousand francs. It may be worn under the uniform like a shirt, for it is extremely flexible, light and portable.

—Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, "the strong-minded," is lecturing about the country, as her advertisement states, for the benefit of her creditors. Her subject is the financial history of her married life, illustrating the laws which govern the relation of husband and wife, as they have been handed down to us since the days of ALFRED the Great. If the benefit which her creditors derive from the lecture is no greater than what is likely to accrue to her auditors, their prospects of an early settlement are more than dubious.

—The Tasmanian Emigration Agency are doing a great business over the water. In the forepart of this month they dispatched a ship of 821 tons register, freighted with respectable young women, to Hobart-town, and another vessel with a like cargo will sail in August. The people of Tasmania will receive females about as often as mails. But it is a good way of populating the country.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax, and the Bremen at this Port.

REPORTED FIGHTING NEAR MESSINA.

Outbreak Among the Troops in Naples.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 11:30 A. M., yesterday, and sailed at 6 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 12 o'clock to-night.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated by our dispatches from Cape Race and Halifax, but she brings details of interest which we find in the London journals.

The news by the *Canada* was fully covered by the dispatches from Cape Race, with the exception of the following very latest news.

The *Canada* spoke, 14th, the ships *J. Morton, Rockland* and *Condor*; 15th, the *Centurion* and *Fidelia*, and 23d, a large steamer bound east.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th, and reached the Mersey the following night.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PALERMO, Friday, July 13.

A new Ministry has been formed. AMARI, the historian, and ERRANTE are among the members.

NAPLES, Tuesday, July 10.

The King has summoned his former Councillors. The population is unquiet. A partial outbreak has taken place among the troops in the Citadel, and twelve have been wounded.

Ships and troops are being sent to Messina.

ROME, Tuesday, July 10.

There have been no further disturbances in the Umbrian Marches.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, July 15.

A dispatch from Palermo reports sanguinary combats to have occurred near Messina between the Neapolitans and the advance guard of the Sicilian Army.

GARIBALDI had received further aid to the amount of one million lire and 57 cannon.

Syria and Palestine.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 21st, in the Paris *Debats*, says:

"I have already informed you that JAHIE PASHA had gone to Der-el-Kamar in order to compel the Druses to abandon the attack on that place. Since then we have learnt that he could not obtain that result, except by giving the latter the assurance that the Christians would not leave it on any pretence. Being tranquilized on that score, they turned their attention towards the two towns of Hasseboya and Rachala, and made a vigorous attack on them, and the former fell into their hands. The inhabitants took refuge in the barracks, but they were not admitted without depositing their arms. Rachala having resisted, the Druses were compelled to conclude a treaty of peace, but which, notwithstanding all formalities had been gone through with the idea of making it lasting, did not continue in force for more than 24 hours, the town being again attacked at the expiration of that time. The Christians, being taken unawares, were massacred and their houses pillaged and burnt. After completing their work at Rachala, the Druses returned to the barracks of Hassebaya. The unfortunate people in it experienced the same fate as their neighbors; they were all slaughtered, and with them the Mussulman Governor and 32 members of his family, because they were descendants of the Chehab family, and protected the Christians against those horrible attacks. After the destruction of these two towns the Druses, accompanied by a great number of the Bedouins of the plain, Metualis, Mussulmans, and other non-Christian sects, went to the town of Zahlé, which could not afford any effectual resistance. After the massacre of all the inhabitants, a French Jesuit Convent at the gates of the town was set fire to. Having accomplished this work, there only remained for them Deir el Kamar to put the finishing stroke to their atrocities. They attacked it with the greatest fury, and there now remains of it neither houses nor inhabitants. At the present time, the country which formed the Druse Kaimakanate does not contain a Christian, and the general expectation is that the Druses, reinforced by Mussulmans of all sects, will soon attack the other Christian countries—Mateu, Beckfeya, Castrawan, &c. Unless assistance be sent from abroad, the Christians of this country will soon be completely annihilated."

A letter from Jaffa, of the 21st ult., in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:

"Palestine already feels the effect of the horrible scenes enacted in the Lebanon. No Christian of Damascus dares leave his house for fear of a rising of the fanatic Mussulmans of that great city. A body of 5,000 Bedouin-Seks are now ravaging Tiberiade and the neighborhood. Serious fears are entertained for Nazareth and the towns in the interior."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE MASSACRES.

In the House of Lords on the 10th, in reply to a question relative to the massacres in Syria by Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE, Lord WODEHOUSE said:

"I am afraid that as my noble friend did not furnish me with a copy of the exact questions which he meant to ask, I may not be able to answer all of them as precisely as I should have wished; but, with regard to the general question of what information the Government have received from Syria, I am sorry to say that I can confirm entirely the lamentable accounts which he has given of the events which have taken place there. Dispatches received yesterday, of a recent date—I cannot state what is the latest, but I remember one dispatch was dated the 18th of last month—describe a state of things than which nothing can be more miserable or more deserving the compassion of all Christians. The principal places at which these outrages have taken place are Hasbeiya and Zahleh. At Hasbeiya the principal Christians were congregated together, and, having been induced to lay down their arms, they were next day attacked by the Druses, and a large portion of them massacred in the presence of the Turkish troops in the place, who do not appear to have interfered. Your lordships will see in the newspapers accounts of this massacre, but it is stated in one of the dispatches that a considerable number of the Christians had escaped; and we, therefore, have reason to believe that the massacre was not so general as is represented. It seems that this massacre was not confined merely to the Christians, but that the chief of the Druses, who had command on that occasion, took the opportunity to revenge himself on some Mussulmans, with whom there had been a feud. It seems that at Zahleh the people made a defence, but were at last overpowered. The Druses gained possession of the town, and committed most horrible brutalities. But there, also, a considerable number of the Christian population were able to retire before the massacre began. The general state of that country is one of the greatest confusion and disturbance. How the feud originated is at present almost a matter of doubt, for not only does it spring from the hereditaray hatred of the Druses against the Maronites, but the Druses are joined by other tribes, to some extent by the Mussulman population generally. The Turkish authorities are much to be blamed for not having taken active measures. The Turkish troops in the neighborhood of Zahleh took no steps to put down the disorder, and did nothing to resist the Druses. The only excuse is that practically they are powerless. There is a great want of troops, and their authority is altogether disregarded by the mountaineers. The Ambassadors of the different Powers met together some weeks ago, and agreed to send instructions to their consuls in Syria to communicate with the Turkish Pashas, and to endeavor to induce them to take some active measures. We have not received the information, but intelligence has reached France that a Pasha has been seen sent with extensive powers to put down rebellion, that reinforcments of troops have also been sent, and that efforts will be made to restore order. The latest account is from the Consul at Damascus, who thinks that apprehension is not altogether well founded, although it is only right to say that there are other persons who take a different view; but it is his opinion that Damascus will not undergo the same horrors which have occurred in other towns, and that it will be able to resist all attack which may be made upon it. My noble friend asks whether we can lay the papers on the subject on the table of the House. I have not had an opportunity of communicating with my noble friend at the head of the Foreign-office, but I do not think it likely that there will be any objection to their production. With gard to the steps which have been taken by Her Majesty's Government, as soon as intelligence reached us, before the latest accounts, orders were sent to Admiral MARTIN to proceed with a squadron to the coast of Syria, to take such steps as might be necessary for the protection of British subjects. We are informed that the French Government have sent some ships of war for the same purpose to that coast, and that there are also vessels there belonging to Russia and other Powers. Her Majesty's Government have been in communication with the Governments of Turkey, Russia, Prussia, Austria and France, as to the measures which will become necessary.

THE SYRIAN BUTCHERIES.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Thomson—Causes and Probable Consequences of the Massacre—Intervention Certain.

From the New-York Observer.

BEIRUT, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The intelligence which I communicate to you in this letter is the most wonderful and astonishing that it has ever been my lot to send to America. You will have received some tidings of the present war before this reaches you, and be ready to listen to my concise story. On the 27th of May, the Pasha (of Beyrout) marched what troops he had and encamped on the lowest spur of Lebanon, north of Hadet, to oppose the Kesrawan people, who had assembled at Eat Elias to march upon Shwoifat against the Druses. In an hour after he reached his camp-ground, 600 of these Maronites marched insolently past him into Baabda. That night the Pasha sent a deputation to them, with a message that he would attack them if they did not at once return home. The next morning they left Baabda and went up to Beit Miri, and in the afternoon began the war at that place, and before the dark all Beit Miri was in flames. We could both see and hear the fight from our terrace. It needed only this blazing lesson to set all Lebanon on fire, and accordingly the fight raged that night all over the Meta district, and many villages were burnt. The next morning, May 30, the Druses from 'Aiiah, 'Aiiath, &c., burnt 'Arayen, Khan Jemhoor, the Wady, Baanda, Hadeuth, and all the smaller hamlets belonging to them, and Beirut was flooded with miserable refugees. The war thus begun raged all over Lebanon, the Druses everywhere victorious. Before a week was gone the Maronite power throughout the entire Druse half of the mountains was annihilated. The people of Dubbeyeh, Duckoon, 'Aiucraieel, &c., had assembled at Miraliakah; becoming alarmed, they all fled by night to Beirut with women, children, cattle and effects. Arrived at Dikkun Kussis, they were attacked by the Druses of Suwoifat and a great many of them butchered. The rest escaped to our house, some reaching us before daybreak, and others in parties, as they could get in. Before noon we had between 200 and 300 on the mission premises. We stopped our female schools and gave up the rooms to these most wretched refugees.

Jezzin was sacked and burned, and all the Maronite villages in that region. Those of the people who could escape fled towards Sidon, pursued by Druses and Moslems from Shehim and other cities. The Governor of Sidon shut the gates of the city against them, and let out a mob of Moslems with the soldiers of the garrison to aid the Druses butcher these helpless wretches. Scarcely a man escaped, and many women and some children were slaughtered. The number thus killed is variously estimated. Dr. GUILLADOT says 600 or 700, the Abelas and others raise the number to 2,000. Mr. EDDY from our house, could see the work of slaughter going on; some were killed under our old windows. As there was great danger of a massacre of the Christians in Sidon itself, brothers FORD and EDDY sent express after express to Beirut for help. Providentially there was a small English war-steamer (the *Fire-Fly*) here, and it steamed away at once for Sidon, and materially aided to restore some sort of order in the city. But up to this day (June 20) there is great fear there, and Mr. FORD has just written for a vessel to be sent there. All the churches and convents between Sicon and Jezzin have been sacked and pluudered. Deir Mukhull is among the rest, with its enormous wealth. Every priest and monk was butchered wherever he could be caught. The number of priests, monas and nuns said to be killed varies from 60 to 200. I write resolutely over horrors which make one's blood run cold.

On the 10th of June, the Christian population of Hasbeiya, who had been shut up in the palace of the Emeer for nine days, under the promised protection of OSMAN BEY, cummander of Turkish troops there, and had been disarmed by him, were treacherously given up to the Druses. They entered the palace, and with *swords, hatchets*, and daggers, literally slaughtered them to the number of 600 or 1,000. ABU MANSOOR, his son MANSOOR BUBBAKAT, and most of the Protestants, were butchered amongst the rest. Our Church was burnt and destroyed. KHULIL EL KHOORY, CUSTA, and two or three other Protestants were saved by SITT NAIFY, the sister of SAID BEY, who also rescued most of the women and children. Every Christian village and town in Wady et Yeim and Merj 'Ayun has been destroyed. At Rasheiya even the children were destroyed and thrown, it is said, on the points of the bayonets of the Turkish soldiers into the burning houses. The Emeer, SAID ED DEEN, and most of the Emeers of Hasbeiya were butchered with the rest, because they had sided with the Christians. Most of the Christians of Merj Ayun fled to Beiad Beshara, and were safe with 'ALY BEY, at Tyeyeh, and through his kindness about 180 of the remnants of Hasbeiya, Rasheiya, &c., reached Tyre, and then came on here by sea. The narratives of their escapes are something marvelous, not to say miraculous. As the Druses have had nothing to fear south of them, they have all congregated around Zahleh, and after several days of hard fighting, that place fell into their hands, and was plundered and burnt yesterday. The details of this tragedy will no doubt be dreadful.

But I must close this horrible recital of outrages by giving a few general explanations, without which many things must appear to you incomprehensible.

And, 1. The European Governments having adopted Turkey into the general family of nations, consummate their folly by deciding that *no intervention* with her governmental operations was to be allowed. Hence the Consuls of all nations found themselves paralyzed by positive instructions forbidding them to do anything to arrest this mad and infernal work.

Then, 2. Beirut has been governed, for the last few years, by an old, talented, but most bigoted Pasha, who has managed to get the Christians of the Kesrawan, of Zahleh, and of Deir el-Kamr, into a state of semi-rebellion against himself, and he has been plotting their destruction for a long time. By increasing the ill will between all classes, and especially by stirring up the hatred of the Druses towards the Christians, he has now succeeded.

3. The Christians having been now for so many years without any acknowledged head, found themselves utterly disorganized and unable to resist the wild onslaught of their enemies. Except at Zahleh, they have made no real resistance. The whole affair was driven through with startling rapidity. All Lebanon was in a blaze in one day. The Turkish Government everywhere assisted the Druses.

5. I regard the success of the Druses and its accompanying atrocities as their *final* and *utter destruction*, as a body. Never again will they rule over Christians. Remember that the scenes of cold-blooded butchery of unarmed men, of women, of priests, monks and nuns not to speak of conflagrations of towns, villages, hamlets, churches, convents, &c., has no parallel in the history of Lebanon. I have this very year read through the entire history of Lebanon since the Arabs have resided on it, and it contains nothing that can compare with this tremendous tragedy.

6. There were no European ships-of-war on this coast at the outbreak, and they are just beginning to assemble, but their coming is certain and *non-intervention is at an end*. The Consuls yesterday received orders *all to act in concert* to stop the war.

7. It is expected that Russia and France will act separately from England, Austria and Prussia, and *the downfall of the whole Turkish Empire* may be looked for. I am slow to blow the trumpet of alarm but this grand and fearful result is not improbable.

8. Mr. BLISS, Mr. JESSUP, and the young ladies with the Female Seminary, are now in Beirut. Mr. EDDY and family, from Sidon, are also here, and they will start in a few days for the United States for the sake of health. Mr. BIRD and family have been removed from Deir el Kamr to Abeih, and this very day, acting on the urgent advice of both the English Consul and our own, we have sent animals, cavasses, and a guard of soldiers to bring both families from Abeih to Beirut. Mr. FORD is in Sidon. Expresses have been sent from Tripoli to bring Mr. WILSON from Homs. We are furling all our sails, and putting our missionary ship in trim to outride this tremendous tornado. The same has been done by the missionaries in Damascus. We do not expect to encounter any great personal danger, and you must not feel alarmed on our account. There really is no ground for apprehension. Trouble of every kind we have and shall experience for a long time to come, but our troubles are nothing to those of the poor people of this miserable country.

9. It is to be expected that all these commotions will be overruled (by Him whose promise is to bring good out of evil) for the ultimate triumph of the gospel in this empire. No real disaster to the cause of Christ is possible.

THE TURKS IMPLICATED.

Mr. JESSUP, a Missionary of the American Board, writing from Beyrout, says: "The massacre of Christians by the Druses at Sidon was of the same character as that at Cawnpore and Delhi, during the Indian revolt." He also asserts that a majority of the attacking party were Mosiems, and fully implicates the Turkish soldiers in the tragic occurrences. He thinks that the French and Russians will now interfere in the affairs of the country, and says that important political changes may soon be announced.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ST. JOHNS.

Presentation of Addresses—The Prince's Reply.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 25.

Yesterday addresses were presented to the Prince, to which he replied as follows:

"I sincerely thank you for the addresses presented to me, and for the hearty welcome received from all on my landing on the shores of this, the earliest colonial possession of the British Crown. I trust you will not think me regardless of your zealous loyalty, if I acknowledge these addresses collectively. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her Crown and person unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son eloquently expressed in the addresses from various bodies in this town and Harbor Grace. I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern she has ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back a lively recollection of this day's proceedings, and of your kindness to myself, personally, but above all of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called the sons."

The Prince pleases the populace immensely by his handsome countenance and mild gentlemanly bearing.

There will be a dinner party at the Government House this evening, and a ball at 10 o'clock to-night.

The fireworks last night were a poor affair.

To day is a beautiful clear day for the regatta.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 25—P. M.

The Prince of WALES honored the regatta here with his presence this forenoon. In the afternoon he took a drive in the country. He is much pleased with his visit to Newfoundland.

THE METEOR OF FRIDAY.—Scientific observers at Yale, Union and Troy Universities variously compute the height of the meteor above the earth at from 50 to 80 miles. Its speed, relative to the earth, is computed to have been from five to eleven miles per second. Its course was in the same direction as that of the Earth, which, so to speak, it overtook and passed. This would make its absolute velocity in space somewhere between 90,000 and 180,000 miles an hour. It was seen, as far as we can yet learn, throughout the whole of Lower Canada.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Defalcations—Extension of the Overland Mail Service—Army and Navy Affairs—The Indians, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25.

Quartermaster SUTHERLAND'S sureties are bound for $25,000. His defalcation is about $33,000.

The Post-office Department authorities assert that the shorts of the New-Orleans Postmaster are made up by his sureties. His successor is not yet appointed, but the office is in the hands of a special agent of the Department.

The service on RUSSELL and MAJOR'S Overland Route will be increased to weekly trips Westward as far as Pike's Peak, and Eastward from California as far as the Washoe mines.

The steamer *Seminole*, whose officers have been sick from bilge water for some time, has sailed for Brazil.

A circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the Commandants of the various Navy Yards, fixing the compensation of the master mechanics at $1,200, with the exception of master ship-carpenter, who will receive $1,400 per annum. This is in lieu of the old system by which various master mechanics were paid a certan per diem which was not uniform in each case; and they received, moreover, a portion of the wages of their apprentices. This arrangement does not increase the aggregate amount of compensation.

Owing to difficulties in obtaining funds at Fort Dallas, Oregon, for payment of the troops, Gen. HARNEY has ordered the station of Paymaster Maj. A. B. RAGAN to be hereafter at Fort Vancouver, the headquarters.

Capt. C. C. AUGUR, Lieuts. BONNYCASTLE, KELLOGG, GENTRY, WILDRICK and MACLULY, and Surgeon RANDOLPH composed a General Court-martial convened at Fort Hoskins, Oregon, June 21, for the trial of prisoners. Col. NAUMAN, Surgeon BOWERS, Maj. REYNOLDS and Lieut. MCKENZIE composed a Board of officers at Fort Vancouver to report upon the value of buildings vacated by the Hudson's Bay Company, and whether they would be useful to the public service. The recommendation is approved, and the Board will be dissolved. Capt. R. INGALLS is detailed to execute.

Major F. O. WISE, Capt. HARDIE, and Lieuts. EDWARDS, DE HART, SHIN, DANDY, and Surgeon HEGER, are detailed as a general Court Martial to convene for the trial of prisoners at Fort Vancouver June 19.

Second Lieut. ROBERTS, Engineer, having concluded his labors at the Cascade, Portage, awaits further orders at Fort Vancouver.

Col. GEORGE WRIGHT, Capt. DENT, and Lieuts. BISWELL, FLEMING, ANDERSON, FERGUSON, RENO and OWEN were ordered to convene in Court Martial at Fort Walla Walla on the 27th of June for the trial of prisoners.

Capt. MORRIS, Company C, Mounted Rifles, will take post at Fort Craig, New-Mexico. Lieut. O. G. WAGNER, Topographical Engineers, will assume the command of the Cantonment Burgrom, New-Mexico. Col. GRAYSON is designated as Inspector of Public Property delivered by the Quartermaster's Department in New-Mexico.

Company E, Duncan's Mounted Riflemen, is ordered from Fort Union to join the Camanche and Kiowa expeditions.

Capt. JOHN H. KING is appointed Inspector of Property delivered by the Quartermaster for the Department of Texas. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25.

The Postmaster-General has ordered a weekly mail from St. Joseph to Julesburgh, in order to accommodate the weekly mail between Julesburgh and Denver City, for the benefit of the Pike's Peak miners, and also a weekly mail between Placerville and the Washoe silver mines on the route to Salt Lake. The service up to this time has been only semi-monthly.

No injunction has been obtained by any party restraining Mr. PANDORN from drawing money on account of the House printing. The hearing on the preliminary motion is postponed til Saturday.

It is asserted by those who have made particular inquiry on the subject, that the secret organization which lately excited fears of bloodshed in the Cherokee country, is, to say the least, political, and similar to what was commonly known, in "the States," as the "Know-Nothing Party"—confined to pure blooded Indians.

Our Government has been watching with some interest the events in that Nation, particularly those growing out of the agitation of the Slavery question, as any outbreak in that connection might involve the whites residing in that part of the country in the consequences. No immediate danger is now, however, apprehended.

The United States Indian Agent having by this time reached the valuable Cherokee reservation, he will take immediate measures for the expulsion of the white intruders.

Judge GREENWOOD, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will leave Washington in the course of a few days for the Pike's Peak country.

In 1851 a treaty or arrangement was made with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, which, while it fixed the limits within which these Indians might hunt, did not acknowledge their title to the land. But owing to the extension of white population, they have been seriously curtailed in their supplies from the chase. In view of this and the fact that they are friendly Indians, Congress at the late session appropriated $35,000 for presents, (which are being forwarded,) and to defray the expense of holding a Council with them regarding their future welfare.

The Commissioner's former visits among various tribes of Indians having been productive of highly beneficial results it is believed that the one now contemplated will have a favorable effect; and that, in accordance with the earnest desire of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, these will be secured in the possession of permanent homes, and induced to change their present mode of obtaining a precarious subsistence.

The Late Fire at Dallas, Texas.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS—ALLEGED ABOLITIONIST PLAN FOR DEVASTATING NORTHERN TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 25.

An extra from the Bonham (Texas) *Era* office, of the 17th, received to-night by the Overland Mail' contains a letter from CHAS. R. PAYOR, editor of the Dallas *Herald*, stating that the fire at that place on the 8th led to the discovery of a diabolical plan to devastate the whole of Northern Texas—white men, friends of the Abolition preachers BLUNT and MCKINNEY, who were expelled from the County last year, are the instigators.

The plan was to lay the whole country waste by fire, destroying all arms, ammunition, &c., to get the country in a state of helplessness, and then on election day, in August, to make a general insurrection, aided by emissaries from the North, and parties friendly to the cause in Texas. Their sphere of operations was districted and sub-districted, each district being under the supervision of a white man, who was to control the negroes as subordinates. Several white men and negroes concerned in the plot have been arrested at Dallas.

The following fires are reported to have occurred on the same day that Dallas was destroyed, all of which are attributed to the same cause: The large mercantile house in Black Jack Grove, loss $30,000; three business houses at Denton, loss $100,000; a large storehouse at Pilot Point, loss $10,000; a large storehouse at Ladonia, loss $25,000; eight stores a Belknap, loss not estimated.

The town of Milford, Ellis County, was totally destroyed. Several other smaller fires had also broken out.

Great excitement existed throughout the whole of Northern Texas, in consequence of the discovery of this fiendish plot, and prompt and effective measures were being taken for the preservation of life and property.

ARREST OF ABOLITIONISTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 25.

Three Abolitionists have been caught in Washington County, Texas, and ordered to leave the State.

The loss by the recent fires in the Northeastern Counties of Texas exceeds $700,000.

The Great Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, July 25.

The ceremony of breaking the ground on this end of the Great Pacific Railroad, [illegible] our National highway, took place to-day. The occasion was most appropriately celebrated. Many bonfires, barbacue festivities and speeches from the most prominent and thorough-going Railroad men of the West, including Major Wemple, Col. Doniphan, Col. Gilpin, Mr. Taylor, President of the road, Ex-President McPherson, Gov. Roberts of Kansas Territory, and many others. It is estimated that there were at least 10,000 people on the ground, all of whom were enthusiastic over the great work.

The North American Saengerbund.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 25.

To-day was set apart for the prize concert. The prize, a massive silver goblet, was competed for by twelve societies, and won by the Arion, of New-York City. It will be presented at the grand banquet to-night.

Columbus, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the next Saengerfest.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.

Gen. Walker Again on his Way to Nicaragua.

The Expedition to Proceed through Honduras—A General Amnesty and a Peaceful Policy to be Proclaimed.

The next arrival from Honduras will no doubt bring definite information of the landing of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, with a small party of adherents, in Honduras, *en route, vid* that isthmus and Guatemala, for his old stamping-ground, Nicaragua. This last attempt is evidently the renewal of WALKER'S abortive expedition of the schooner *Susan*, which left Mobile about two years ago, and got wrecked in the effort to enter the port of Omoa, compelling the abandonment of the enterprise.

Gen. WALKER arrived at the Island of Ruatan about the 25th of June last, on board of the schooner *John Taylor*, where he was joined by about one hundred men, who had been gathering there for a month previou, dropping in singly and in small squads so as not to attract attention; coming in fruit vessels and other straggling conveyances. The arrangements having been completed, the *Dew Drop*, in command of Capt. DIMON, suddenly landed some fifty men, while a steamer, reported to have on board the balance of the expedition, was lying off and on, without attempting to land.

On the 27th of June the whole party left the island on board the *John Taylor*, "destination unknown." A vessel, supposed to be the *Taylor*, was subsequently seen off Manger Keys, at the mouth of Ruatan harbor, bound to the southward, the proper course for Omoa or Truxillo. The arrival of an English man-of-war at Ruatan is also announced, which, under ordinary circumstances, would look after the fillibusters; but the political excitement existing in the island, in consequence of the transfer of the domain to the State of Honduras, and the need of their services to prevent an uprising of the populace against the change, will furnish the marines all the employment they will require, without hunting after WALKER.

Thus, it is probable that the entire force will land at some secluded spot, and before any organized attempt can be made to arrest their march, they will have made their way across Honduras. On the Pacific vessels will probably receive the fillibusters on board, and before news of their coming has preceded them, the invading forces will have landed at Realejo, prepared to move on Nicaragua. Another supposition is that WALKER will find in Guatemala considerable reinforcements, which will enable him to pass rapidly through that State unmolested.

A person in the confidence of Gen. WALKER, who recently spent several months in Nicaragua, states that the fillibuster chief has a proclamation all prepared to be issued the moment he enters the country, in which a peaceful policy will be announced, and an amnesty will be granted for all past offences against the deposed President and his Government.

The past is to be wholly forgotten, and, if permitted to do so, the returning Chief is to inaugurate a career of unexampled prosperity and progress for his favorite Nicaragua.

To elude the vigilance of the men-of-war stationed upon the Atlantic and Pacific coast, it has been given out that his expedition would attempt the Colorado branch of the San Juan River. The appearance of the fillibusters at the island of Ruatan, however, fully developes the plans which are to de adopted.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM HONDURAS.

FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENTS—THE CESSION OF RUATAN—LESISTANCE OF THE ISLANDERS.

A Belize correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing June 29, gives the following information:

"I have just time to write you a line by the brig *Kate*, for New-Orleans. Gen. WALKER is reported as having arrived at the Island of Ruatan in the schooner *John Taylor*. His men—about 100—have been gathering there in squads for a month past by different vessels. The *Dew Drop*, Capt. DIMON, brought out fifty. A steamer, supposed to be a part of his expecition, has been standing off and on the island for forty-eight hours, but did not land. On the 27th inst. they all left the island on the *Taylor*, destination unknown."

A Ruatan letter of July 7 says:

The island of Ruatan is now protected by a force consisting of a detachment of eight Royal Artillery, and fifty of the Second West, under the command of Capt. BYRNE and a lieutenant, for the protection of the inhabitants of the settlement. Great consternation is with the people, and also great speculation, whether the English intend to give the island to the State of Honduras or not, or whether the State of Honduras will send their commissioners to receive the island from the Superintendent of Belize. There has been a notice stuck up for the surrender of the settlement on the 30th of July. The people are determined to stand to their homes, or die by their firesides.

Since this was written, another notice has been stuck up at the Court-house, by Mr. MOIR, stating that the English flag will be taken down, and the island positively delivered to the State of Honduras on the 30th.

These notices have caused great excitement. The inhabitants are determined that the Honduras flag shall not be hoisted. It seems that the settlers are well armed with small arms, (rifles and revolvers,) therefore, there is no likelihood of the Honduras Government taking the island. If they attempt to do it, they will meet more than they are able to manage, for they have as much as they can do to govern their petty State, much less to spare men to take possession or to protect the island. Their soldiers are the most degraded creatures that God made. As far as I can judge, the inhabitants are determined characters; and it will take more than the President (GARDIOLA) of Honduras to accomplish it. As soon as he makes any movement in that direction he will be unseated. Honduras is in a very unsettled state now, and her own internal affairs threaten serious trouble, and that right speedily, without adding difficulty from abroad.

The birthday of American Independence was celebrated, for the first time, on the island of Ruatan, on the 4th inst. It was preceded by correspondence with the Superintendent.

Recognition and Reward of Merit.

PRESENTATION TO A BRITISH CAPTAIN FOR SAVING AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.

The Right Honorable, the Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D. C.:

MY LORD: We take the liberty to address your lordship upon the subject of the services rendered by H. B. M. steamer *Gladiator*, Capt. HICKLEY, to the brig *St. Mary*, Capt. JOHNSON, of this port.

On the 5th October, 1859, the brig was disabled in lat. 30, long. 70, and on the 11th of the same month the *Gladiator*, bound from Bermuda to St. Thomas, hove in sight. Capt. HICKLEY went on board the *St. Mary*, and, influenced by the most noble promptings of humanity, offered his assistance. The *St. Mary* was taken in tow by the *Gladiator*, and on the 16th of October safely anchored in the harbor of St. Thomas, for which services no compensation has been asked, either as salvage or otherwise.

This Company had insurance on the *St. Mary*, and by the timely action of Capt. HICKLEY have been saved from considerable loss, and are unwilling that such efforts should go entirely unrewarded.

As an expression of their appreciation of the merit of the services, this Company have appropriated and placed under the control of Mr. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul at this port, for Capt. HICKLEY, a silver tea service and a chronometer watch; for Lieut. GILBY, a chronometer watch; and for the petty officers and crew of the *Gladiator*, the sum of $1,650.

We respectfully ask, through you, permission to have the above testimonials presented to the parties for whom they are intended. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

J. D. JONES, President.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1860.

SIR: With reference to my letter of 6th June last, I have much satisfaction in informing you that I have received to-day a dispatch from her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to permit the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Gladiator* to accept the testimonials so handsomely offered to them by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, LYONS.

J. D. JONES, Esq., &c., &c.

Capt. HICKLEY, still in the command of the *Gladiator*, is attached to the fleet of the Prince of WALES, and will be ordered to this port some time during the coming month.

The New Store of BALL, BLACK & CO. is now open and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.

H. BALL. W. BLACK. H. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Twenty-five Thousand Gross Sold in One Year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the Hair

If you want a genuine Hair Restorative buy Prof. O. J. Wood's

His article, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of six years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people, in its favor.

Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year! What stronger evidence of its curative properties can be produced.

Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Isaac Walton's Favorite Sport is Made perfectly safe by using our beautiful Fishing Vests. Ladies' and Youths' Life preserving Waists and Jackets. Bathing is made safe and luxurious by using our Life-preserving Bathing Dresses. Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

Lawrence Summer Hotel. BRATTLEBORO', VT. Board and room $5 to $8 a week. See "Summer Resorts," in this paper, for particulars.

The Stereoscopic Emporium. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATETIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

MARRIED.

DESENDORF—HERBERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Mr. A. F. DESENDORF to Miss JENNIE HERBERT, both of this City.

VREELAND—SCHWAB.—At South Bergen, on Friday, June 15, by Rev. E. Brown, JOHN M. VREELAND, of South Bergen, N. J., to ELLEN SCHWAB, of Easton, Penn.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, ADELAIDE FRENCH, youngest child of Richard and Matilda French, aged 10 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 2 Gramercy-park, the time of which will be published in Friday morning's papers.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Elbert L. Burnham, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Robt. McFarlome, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 83 West 11th st., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DIBBLEE.—In Channeyville, La., on Thursday, July 12, of diptheria, ELIZA MARGARET, aged 7 years and 6 months; and MARTHA ANN aged 5 years and 2 months, daughters of Ebenezer and Lydia M. Dibblee.

BRODIE.—At Bull's Ferry, at his father's Summer residence, on Wednesday, July 25, suddenly, of diptheria after a few hours of severe illness, JAMES, infant son of George and Sarah Brodie, aged 3 months and 21 days.

KNOWLTON.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, July 25, JAMES, only remaining child of Jotham M. and Sophia E. Knowlton, aged 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Thursday) at 4 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Tarrytown, without further notice.

DEVEAU.—At White Plains on Wednesday, July 25, FRANKLIN S., son of the late Andrew and Agnes C. Deveau, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church at White Plains. The remains will be interred at Upper New-Rochelle. Trains leave 26th st. Station for White Plains at 8:15 A. M.

LEVERIDGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, Mrs. EMILY H., wife of John H. Leveridge, M. D.

The relatives and friends are

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy and respectable girl, who can be seen Thursday and Friday at the place where she now serves, on the east side of Washington-av., third house north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; also, by a nice girl, aged 15 years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can by seen for two days at No. 67 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste, and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address H. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. No objection to the country. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small family as first-class cook; has lived for seven years in one family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Apply at No. 290 East 15th-st., one door from 1st-av, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family. None need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring, corner of Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situations in the city or country, together or separate; as good cook and laundress by a very competent woman; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook and baker; her daughter, a neat girl of 16, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress. Good City references. Call, during two days, at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a first-class cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEATE Respectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework. No objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY, girl with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook; would assist housework; makes good rashes and irons well; does up linens neatly; wages $6; seldom changes her situation. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A Scotch and German woman, want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 31 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at 172 Mulberry-st., rear house.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; is a good bread and pie baker; wages $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR COOK.—Situation wanted for a first-class servant, highly recommended, either as cook or general servant; understands her duties, and is not above her business; is a splendid washer and ironer and bread-maker. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework, in a small private family, or would do up stairs work, or take care of a baby; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 410 West 16th-st., near 10th-av. City reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable competent girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No. 306 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., for 3 days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to travel with a family. Apply at 106 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or do chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; no objection to go to the country; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; capable of doing all kinds of up-stairs work; would prefer going to California with a family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROPestant young woman, a situation as first class waitress; would assist with chamberwork if required, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; has the best of City reference from private families; has no objections to the country; can be seen to-day and Thursday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, situations, by two very respectable Protestant girls; one as waitress and to assist in the chamber work; the other as regular laundress; the two perfectly understand their business; the best of City references. Can be seen, for 12 days, at No. 54 University-place.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 61 12th-st., one door from Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss REID, Matron.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man of pleasing address; active in his habits; perfectly understands his business; excellent City reference. Address A. B. C., Waverley Saloon, Jefferson Market, corner 6th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper will be disengaged on or about Aug. 23. References unexceptionable. Address ROMEO R. DRAKE, New-York Post office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver; no objection to go to the country. Address R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.; or can be seen for two days. Has the highest recommendations.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man; is a first-class coachman; the best of City reference can be given from his last place, where he has lived the last two years; no objection to the country or any watering-place. Call or address F. J., No. 134 West 32th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man; has the best of reference as to character, and perfectly understands his business well. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Address M. J., No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a Scotchman as coachman and gardener; his wife would be willing to attend a small dairy; has the best of reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the country, or to go South; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; will be disengaged this week. Address T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A strong, active young man, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation as farmer and assistant gardener; will be found a good careful hand over horses, and perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at 373 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober and industrious married man, with a small family; has no objection to any part of the country. He understands his business in all its various branches; can give the best of references from his last employers, and can refer to gentlemen residing in this City. Call at or address J. R., No. 210 Chatham square, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a young married man, without incumbrance, with a practical knowledge of green-house and hot-house, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds; has testimonials from first-class places. Address R. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY an intelligent Protestant man, accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family; understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices, in a superior manner, and is accustomed to wait on an invalid gentleman and travel. Can be seen at the book and stationery store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman of sober, honest and industrious habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper to assist the principal in a firm for about a month. Address X. N. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, stating salary required.

A CHILD'S NURSE—A PROTESTANT, WITH the best City references, wanted; an English woman of experience preferred. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Wages $8 per month.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GOOD GIRL, TO DO light chamberwork and sew and take care of children. She must have good references; must be willing to travel some, if desired, and to live a little way out of town. Apply at No. 56 9th-st. to-day between 12 M. and 4 P. M.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 16th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 101 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 280 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 36th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD S. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class Boarding and Day School will recommence its regular sessions Sept. 10. Twenty three years of uniform success in the same community, an able corps of well furnished teachers, and untiring, persevering energy, are our guarantees for the future. Circulars forwarded.

MADAME F. REICHARDT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT. The Fall Term opens September 20th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $200 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—It would be as unsafe for the mariner to launch his bark upon the seas, without compass or rudder, as for a young man to enter into commercial pursuits without a systematic knowledge of book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, &c. For the study of these essentials, PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, takes the lead.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Strangers visiting the City, who are seeking teachers for schools or for families, can be supplied with competent and suitable persons by calling upon SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 118 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture manufactured and for sale by M. JOHNSON, No. 490 Broadway. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class school or private family; has no objection to travel. Address for one month INSTITUTRICE, Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

AN EXPERIENCED COLLEGE GRADUATE desires a position in an institution or private family; the college branches, music, French, (which he speaks,) Italian, Spanish and German languages taught. For references, &c., apply to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching, especially music and French, desires a situation as governess. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,827 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC and painting in an institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching wishes to make an engagement with a school; references given; school agents need not answer. Address Miss SILEF, Station D, Bible House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN A NEW AND VALUABLE invention for sale, to an active young man, on favorable terms. The inventor finds capital for manufacturing operations. Sale of State rights will double the amount required within three months, while a permanent, sure and profitable occupation will be secured. Apply at 1,244 Broadway, near 3'st-st.

$500.—THE STORE, STOCK, FIXTURES, and four years' lease of a corner grocery and liquor-store, doing a good cash business. Sold on account of sickness. Apply at No. 122 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN DESIRING an old-established cash business; one of the best dining saloons and bars in the City, for sale. For full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 105 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the Hardware Store, corner of 6th av. and 38th-st. Will be sold low. Also two Horses and Truck. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEquence of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's Champagne Wines, especially of their Vin Imperial, (green seal,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market. ADOLPHUS OSCHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent,
for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1860.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, NOTIONS in great variety.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 67 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale to take place at Salesroom No. 317 Broad-st.
By CHARLES A. LENT, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN EAST ORANGE,
Adjoining Roseville, and on the line of the Orange and Newark Horse-car Railroad.

THE STEPHEN M. PECK PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, July 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
The sale to take place at the Salesroom of the Auctioneer,
NO. 317 BROAD-ST., NEWARK,

Ample time being given for parties wishing to purchase to obtain maps and examine the premises previous to the sale.

This very desirable property, now surveyed and laid out in villa lots, is offered to the public for sale, situated in the City of Orange, Essex County, N. J., formerly East Orange, a portion of said track lying near the line of the City of Newark, in distance from Broad-st. not over 2¼ miles. The front of said property is located on the Turnpike-road leading from Newark to Orange, upon which there is a regular line of omnibusses running every hour; also, communications between said points by steam railroad, and in course of time by a horse-car passenger railroad.

The property contains 214 lots. For details apply at the Auctioneer's office, at above address, Newark, N. J.

This property is beautifully located for villa lots. Its closeness to the City of Newark, and the conveniences for reaching the same, make it very eligible to those who desire a handsome and cheap rural home. The ground is perfectly level and free from undulation.

Terms of payment made easy.

Maps and all additional information can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at No. 317 Broad-st., Newark.

Terms of payment made easy.

Warranty deeds will be given for the property, which will be ready for examination on day of sale. a copy of which will be given to each purchaser.

Omnibusses leave Stewart's Hotel, Newark, 11:15 A. M., 3 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Centre st. every hour during the day.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On THURSDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock,
At the elegant residence No. 153 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire elegant rosewood furniture of the house, all as good as new and first class throughout, the whole to be absolutely sold without reserve, among which are three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, with slip covers; two superb etageres, mantel and pier mirrors, elegant bronzes, paintings, statuary, rich vases, with rich rosewood chamber, dining room and nursery furniture of every description; glass ware, silver-ware, cutlery, beautiful iron safe, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale. House to rent; possession immediately.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday, July 26) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
50	1st River Bank	$25	11 Continental Bank	100
18	B'k Commonw'lth	100	25 Artisans' Bank	100
40	Irving Bank	50	20 Grocers' Ins.	50
10	Excelsior Ins. Co.	50	10 Washington M. Ins.	100
20	Jersey City Ins.	50	7 Lamar Ins.	100
40	Lenox Ins.	25	60 Chicago & N. W. R.	100
50	Wall-st. Ins. Co.	100	20 Mer. Mut. Ins.	100
10	Gebhard Ins. Co.	100	30 North River Ins. Co.	25
40	Home Ins. Co.	100	20 Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100
10	Humboldt Ins.	100	7 Washing'n Mar. Ins	50

$5 000 Detroit and Milw. R. 1st Mortg. 7 p. c. Bds. 40
4,000 Dayton and Mich. Railroad 7 p. c Bds.
10,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 30. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.
WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSE-$15,000 hold furniture for positive sale. FRIDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, I shall sell as above, at the elegant five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near the 8th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, embracing elegant rosewood parlor suites, 7⅓ octave rosewood piano-forte—a beautiful inst ument; parlor furniture, oil in solid rosewood, covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; French vases, Italian bronzes, marble pedestals paintings, &c., with every description of superb chamber, dining-room, and nursery furniture, and beautiful works of art, rich China, glassware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—I will sell, THIS DAY, by order of Mary Cooper, Executrix, all the contents of the dwelling of the late Johan Cooper, No. 52 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a large collection of very fine furniture, oil-paintings, velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mirrors, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, lace and brocatelle curtains and cornices, hair mattresses, bedding, &c., with a variety of articles usually found in a first class residence. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer—No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
12 JERSEY CITY LOTS AT AUCTION—IN the IId Ward, near the Ferry. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, eight lots on south side of Morgan-st., west of Warren-st.; street flagged and paved; three lots on Steuben-st., near Warren-st., 25 by over 100 feet each; one lot on north side Railroad-av., 20x100 feet; gas and water pipes and sewer. Terms liberal; full warrantee deeds. Maps now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY GOODS STORE.—THIS DAY (Thursday,) July 26, at 12½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 105 Fulton-st.—The entire stock of rich fancy goods, comprising every variety of millinery and fancy goods usually found in the trade. Also glass cases, and several tapestry and other carpets. Sale will be peremptory.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—Household Furniture—Hair and spring mattrasses, carpets and oil cloths, Chinese gong; also, a large magic lantern, in good order, suitable for exhibitions. Cost $200.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PHÆTON BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a light phaeton, weighing 150 pounds, with top, coachman's seat behind; was built to order for the successor of Watson, of Philadelphia; has been but little used, and is sold only for want of use.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, Brussels and other carpets, bedding, oil-cloth, curtains, table linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

USEFUL, ECONOMICAL AND LUXURIOUS.

55 pounds primrose family soap, 9c	$4 95
Two pounds pearl white, 10c	20
One glass jar toothing cream	50
One Canton ¼ dozen fancy soaps	26
One cake argentiferous compound, for cleaning plated and silver ware	50
One cake laundry starch polish	
One cake orris tooth soap	
One cake walnut-oil shaving soap	
Total	$6 40

In order to introduce the productions of our manufacture, we offer for the present a few hundred sample cases at the above invoice, for $6 each. Any one ordering from our depôt, No. 143 Maiden-lane, will have their orders punctually attended to. Address PARAGON SOAP COMPANY, No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—From the *New-York Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 636 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO., dated New-York, May 5, 1860, at 8 months, for $330 85. Said note was mailed at New-York for Boston July 29, but as yet has failed to arrive. All parties are hereby notified that payment has been stopped. SNELLING & WELCH, No. 39 Vesey-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, THE 20TH, ON board the steamer *Great Eastern*, an enameled WATCH, with hair-chain and charms attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to PATON & CO., No. 88 Leonard-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 16th-st.

BOARD ON PROSPECT HILL—FLATBUSH—Av. cars pass by the house; one of the loveliest spots in Brooklyn. A private family, occupying a new house, all the modern improvements, heaters, bath-room, Ridgewood water, &c., would be glad of a gentleman and lady, or three young gentlemen, that can give unexceptionable references; for such, a good home can be had at a moderate price, second house from Flatbush-av., in Carlton, in a new block on the left.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—The second floor, with or without a parlor on first floor, and exclusive use of bath-room, will be let to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is pleasant and convenient to the ferries. For terms, &c., address H. H., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARtial board, in a desirable location. For further particulars apply at No 38 University-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RED BANK, N. J.—A pleasant, healthy location on the bank of the Neversink Bay. Good boating, fishing, &c.; easy of access to New-York by the N. and Bel. R. Railroad, and within a few minutes' walk of Long Branch. Board reasonable. Inquire of J. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, or of the proprietor, J. W. GRIGGS, Red Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in the fields, groves on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruits, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD,
Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SHELLDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, one hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad; excellent rooms and fare at reasonable prices. Cars leave at 3'50, 5 30 and 6 30. Reference is made to B. B. Dyer, Agent A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR MORE desirable rooms in a delightfully mountainous, quiet "Retreat." Large shady lawn, fine air and warm baths. One hour and a half from New-York. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 25 Murray st.; J. S. Meyers, No. 64 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain first-class board at Spuyten Duyil, one hour's ride from the City, by Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from the depôt, overlooking the river and ferry. Apply at No. 386 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARMER'S HOUSE in Columbia County, four miles from City of Hudson, N. Y. A few persons can find a pleasant, agreeable and healthy Summer home. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying to Mrs McCOY, Peekskill. Reference—C. S. Pike, corner Warren and Greenwich sts., at Buckley & Co.'s.

WANTED—BOARD IN BERGEN FOR A FAMily of six, including three children, for the balance of the Summer. Address, stating terms and particulars of accommodation, Box No. 2,402 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR AN AGED lady in the country, (New-Jersey preferred,) in a small, plain, pious family, where she would have the comforts of a home. Address, with references, HUDSON, Box No. 24 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR a young man, with wife, child and servant. Terms must be moderate, and the washing and ironing of the family must be permitted on the premises. Address A. F. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS farm-house, near Long Island, a fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAWRENCE SUMMER HOTEL,
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.
Situated on the Connecticut River, in the beautiful village of Brattleboro, surrounded by mountain scenery, cool air, pure water, picturesque roads, pleasant walks, &c. First-class house, all in complete order, rooms large, pleasant and well ventilated, good table extensive bathing arrangements, billiards, gymnasium for ladies and gentlemen, a popular, pleasant and healthful resort, well patronized from all parts of the nation. Good livery accommodations. House one-quarter of a mile from depôt, accommodates a large number.

Chesterfield Mountain, 1,100 feet high, rises abruptly from the village, from which a beautiful panoramic view is had of the surrounding country in four States, including the Green Mountains, mountains in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c.

HOME COMFORTS AT MODERATE PRICES.
BOARD AND ROOMS, $5 TO $8 A WEEK.

Accessible from New-York, Boston, Montreal and Albany by railroad, on several different routes. From New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, $5 30; from Boston, $3 75; from Albany, $1 85; from Saratoga Springs, via Rutland, $1 64. JOSEPH DAVISON,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea: shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau st., Basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth.
NEW-YORK July 26, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Company having resolved to issue Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of their Capital Stock in addition to the amount heretofore subscribed, books of subscription will be opened at this office, No 15 Nassau-st, on the 27th inst., and remain open from 11 to 3 o'clock daily until Aug. 10. Terms of subscription: Ten per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments not exceeding ten per cent. The Directors reserve the privilege of apportioning the stock in case the subscription should exceed the amount stated. By order.
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer and Sec'y.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST LOUIS.—Books of Subscription for twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on Thursday, July 12, inst. Dividends on Stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.

This Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus. H. F. VAIL, Cashier, Bank of Commerce in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.

Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th st.,
NEW YORK, July 26, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.—WE would call attention to the Executor's sale of Stocks to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

THE ATHENS COMPANY JULY COUPON on Bonds, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, will be paid forthwith by
WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE and Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. Transfer Books will be closed from 25th inst. until Aug. 2.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1860.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW YORK, July 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after August 1. Transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. until that date.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE- clared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 49 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSUR- ANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860 declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 12 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTE, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
FAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 31 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

MEDICAL

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Laborod Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouth	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cure Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty eight large vials in morocco, and book $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book 4
Case of fifteen boxes (nos. 1 to 15,) and book 2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for plasters and physicians 15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

CURE REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8 single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, No. 29 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c. should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended by ladies. Office No 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Sent in a close letter envelope to any address, free of charge, on receipt of two stamps. Address DR. THANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 45 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA ..... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN ..... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA ..... Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin $75
Steerage 30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York $40
From Cork to New-York 30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LIMES Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander,
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax in exchange of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.

THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW E. VAILL,
will form a semi weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 5 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.

This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $80.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage $139
Second Cabin Passage 78

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AFRICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Hilton, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (steerage and meals included,) $5; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH- ERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $26; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAM- SHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 83 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. S. SCHANCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 28 at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI- GATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 31st July. For passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR- ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 806 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DEN- TISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold $25, platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 69 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ROCKAWAY.
STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M. Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 24, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 24, 7 A.M.
Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P.M.	Wednesd'y, July 25, 7 A.M.
Thursday, July 26, 2 P.M.	Thursday, July 26, 8 A.M.
Friday, July 27, 3 P.M.	Friday, July 27, 9 A.M.
Sunday, July 29, 6 A.M.	Saturday, July 28, 2½ P.M.
Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.	Sunday, July 29, 4 P.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 7 A.M.	Monday, July 30, 3 P.M.
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A.M.	Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A.M.	Thursday, Aug.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL QUESTION—THE OFFICERS CENSURED—COMPLAINING TEACHERS TO HAVE RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a communication was received from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, asking authority to advertise for proposals to furnish the new school house in that Ward. The resolution attached to the communication was adopted.

Another communication was received from the School Officers of the same Ward, stating in substance the same, in relation to the causes of the removal of the teachers in the Fourth Ward, as was before stated by Mr. SHINE; and asking that the new teachers, with the exception of two, who were relations of some of those who had the appointing power, receive their pay.

Mr. TUCKER hoped the communication would be referred, because he thought it necessary to learn whether all the statements in the report, relative to the regularity of the dismissals and appointments, were correct.

Mr. SHINE urged that the Fourth Ward had acted, in the matter of the dismissals and appointments, precisely as other Wards had acted, and he hoped there would be no delay in making the payment of the new teachers.

Mr. FARA was somewhat surprised that the officers of the Fourth Ward should have taken the trouble to send in such a communication, particularly after the adoption of the resolution presented at the last meeting of the Board.

Mr. WATERBURY said if the new teachers of the Fourth Ward were kept out of their salaries it was the fault of the Fourth Ward School officers themselves. It was a fact well known that the appointments were illegally made, and if the officers of the Ward desired that the teachers should receive their salaries let them act in accordance with the resolutions of the Board. After some further debate the communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

Additional communications were received from graduates of the Free Academy, reiterating the charges of unfair awards of merit at the last commencement. The communications were referred to the Executive Committee of the Free Academy.

The special Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the dismissal of the School Teachers in the Fourth Ward, reported, through Mr. TUCKER. The report was published in the TIMES three weeks ago. When the report had been read, Mr. SHINE objected that the average attendance in the shools was misstated, and in proof of his assertion, quoted from what he said was an extract from the School Register. Mr. TUCKER, in response, quoted from the printed register in the hands of the Board, showing that the report was correct. After some further debate, the by law which gives the teachers the privilege of an appeal to the Board of Commissioners was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The resolution disapproving of the action of the Fourth Ward officers was adopted by a large majority. The remainder of the report was then accepted and adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At a meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, the report of the Castle Garden Committee, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt, was submitted and adopted. It recommended that the duties of a superintendent should be performed by the Vice-President of the Board, and that the salaries of Mr. W. H. Cammerer, assistent to the late Superintendent, should be increased from $1,700 to $2,000, and that of Julius I. Burian from $600 to $700. A communication was received from Mr. G. Ford, Chief Physician at the Emigrant Refuge Hospital on Ward's Island, stating that twenty well marked cases of ship fever, coming from the ship *Cynosure*, from Liverpool, which were landed at Castle Garden on the 1st inst., had been brought to the hospital under his care. The communication was referred to the President and counsel of the Board. No other business being before the Board, it adjourned. The number of emigrants arrived here up to the present date amounted to 59,217, against 45,729 during the same time of last year.

No. Emigrants arrived to July 18, 1860	56,092
No. Emigrants arrived since to July 25	3,125
Total	59,227
To same date in 1859	45,729

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Inmates in Inst'n, W. Island	689	714	1,073	1,292
Inmates in Inst., Mar. Hospn.	—	—	127	194
Total	689	714	1,200	1,486

Overdrafts, Jan. 1, 1860	$11,685 16
Aggregate receipts to July 18,	$176,038 44
Receipts since to July 25, for Com'tn of Passengers, &c.	5,820 00—180,148 44
Balance	$168,495 28
Dis'ments as per previous acc't to July 18, 1860	$148,761 14
Current expenses of July 11 and 18	4,352 47—153,113 61
Balance in Bank	$15,381 67

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ABOUT THE DOG-POUND IN THE DOG-DAYS.—If *Launce*—SHAKSPEARE'S *Launce*—were living, and in New-York, he would have to keep tightly muzzled that unfortunate dog of his, which was bent upon making mischief wheresoever he went. Otherwise the boys of the Dog-pound would be after him, would deliver him incontinently to cruel men for the sum of 25 cents, and he would suffer death for the crime of being a waif and astray. The Dog-pound has its statistics, as well as the Mayor's Office, and from them we learn that the total number of dogs received since June 14—the first day of the present season that the law went into operation—until the present time, is 3,007, at an expense to the City of $751 75, or one quarter apiece for dogs to which no quarter was given. The new regulations provide that no dog shall be received from boys; the boys catch the dogs and deliver them over to a class of men known as dog-brokers. These brokers, having an eye to business, preserve handsome, good-conditioned dogs, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," from the condign death. They "take them up tenderly, lift them with care," and transport them to canine habitations, where they abide long enough to forget their former owners and localities, and are good for the late Fall trade among strangers. A Newfoundland dog, unless he is advanced in years, and his teeth might be greatly improved by a dentist, is never drowned. Old and toothless, he is sacrificed. An Isle of Skye terrier—you might as well think of drowning a born prince! Good dog of any kind, capable of being sold to advantage, is never put to the disadvantage of a watery grave. But the curs, the mongrels, the ordinary biters, yelpers, snappers and barkers, the rough and tumble dogs, the whelps of low degree,—at sunset on each day, 25 cents having been paid by the City for every canine son and daughter of them, the decree goes forth, the water is turned on, swimming is useless, and they die. From the days of Ulysses and Madoc, dogs have rendered such good service to mankind that it is hard to think of such an end for them, but they must be put to death notwithstanding, for hydrophobia is dreadful. One dog-broker, yesterday, drew $37, in the brightest gold, for 148 certificates for dogs delivered at the Pound to the Second Marshal. These are the canicular days now. Every dog has his day, and the Pound, every day, has many dogs. Those who value their canines must keep them at home, or well muzzle them. *Cave canem.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It would seem that the Directors of the "big ship" have been in too great a haste to go to sea with her. Before 9 o'clock A. M., every day, a crowd, like that which gathers about the unopened doors of the Academy of Music at some popular *matinée*, or the Cooper Institute at some great political demonstration, awaits the opening of the gangway of the great vessel. When it is opened they pour in, and all this week a continuous stream of visitors has never ceased to pour in, unresting, untiring, requiring the vigilance of four policemen to keep them *en taille*, every gentleman and lady in succession entering according to the precedence of arrival. The tars at the two turnstiles have hard work of it. They try to look upon the influx with true British phlegm, but they can't do it. The weather is warm, and a semi-rotary motion of the arms and shoulders for hours at a stretch, is not apt to cool the system or the temper. During the whole day, yesterday, as it was on Tuesday, the ship was incessantly crowded from morning to night, two-thirds of her visitors being from the country. Over 18,000 people went on board yesterday, making 37,000 in two days. Unless the Directors reconsider their determination to take her back to England, after the excursion to Cape May, our country cousins who have not seen her, but mean to do so, had better hurry up, for they may never look upon her like again.

STATEN ISLAND DAMAGES.—At the meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday morning, claims were put in for JOHN REED & BROTHER for $46 50; and $65 for a boat and cushions belonging to Mr. SMITHSON, which were burned at the dock. Mr. SMITHSON was also examined on the claim of Dr. THOMPSON, to rebut testimony given by JOHN THOMPSON on Monday, stated that he knew this JOHN C. THOMP- and RAY TOMPKINS at the fire, and saw doing; they were giving orders and windows. Dr. T claim of the Com- of ences occupied by the Inspector and h Officer. Adjourned to Thursday at 10 o'

LOAFERS FORBIDDEN IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—[illegible] emigrant-runners, shoulder-hitters Aldermen [illegible] ruffians, men in office and men desiring [illegible] ers and loafers of every degree, have been in the habit, for so long a time that scarcely the memory of [illegible] Democrat runneth to the contrary, of [illegible] or's office, and blocking up the avenues [illegible] to prevent [illegible] gress and egress, [illegible] was yesterday [illegible] person shall be allowed [illegible]

those persons who have legitimate business in the office, and who specify the person whom they wish to see. This is a good step, although it will cause a great many persons who have been in the habit of lounging in the office to step out.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—HANS HENDRICKSON, a German sailor, rolled from the roof No. 44 Oak-street, where he had fallen asleep, and was very dangerously hurt....THOS. REYNOLDS, a young man living in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, had his arm accidentally amputated by falling upon a planing machine at No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street....A fluid lamp exploded in the hands of WM. H. SPAINGSTEEL, a lad 9 years of age, while he was in the act of lighting it, and he was burned seriously. The accident occurred at No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street....JOHN FRIEZE, a laborer, received a severe scalp wound by the fall of a scaffold upon which he was working at the building in process of erection at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Third avenue. A number of other workmen, who were also on the scaffold when it fell, escaped with slight injuries.

ZOUAVE MOVEMENT.—We learn that Capt. ATTERBURY and Lieut. COPPINGER, of Company E, Ninth Regiment, City Guard, have taken steps toward the introduction of the Zouave drill and the organization of a corps of Zouaves. On last Tuesday evening was had a preliminary meeting of that company (E) and others in favor of the movement, at which some 25 young men gave in their names as willing to join. Col. LE GAL, of the Fifty-fifth, will assist. The next meeting will be held at the armory of Company E, No. 481 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, at which all in favor of the idea are invited to attend.

Departure of the Savannah Blues.

The Republican Blues of Savannah yesterday took leave of New-York, and returned to their Southern home, on board of the steamer *Florida*. Like the reception which greeted them upon their arrival less than a week ago, the departure of this fine body of military was signalized by every possible demonstration of respect and esteem which it is customary to bestow upon strangers visiting this City, under similar circumstances, from any quarter of the Union. The visit appears to have been mutually agreeable, and, to the visitors themselves, has been productive of much substantial enjoyment, if their declarations are to be received as the expression of their true sentiments. A considerable portion of the Company—nearly one-half—remained behind for the transaction of business or for pleasure, forty-six only, besides the Officers, having returned. By previous arrangement, the Blues met at the Armory of the City Guard, in Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M., where they were received, and invited to join in a parting collation. During this informal repast, sentiments of mutual good will were exchanged between the officers and soldiers of the two Companies.

Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, of the City Guard, said it gave him great pleasure to testify, on his own behalf, as well as on that of the City Guard, that the brief visit which had been paid them by their friends, the Savannah Blues, had been productive of much enjoyment. Their acquaintance, though brief, had sufficed to exhibit their Southern guests in the light of true gentlemen as well as soldiers. He regretted that their visit was soon to be brought to a close. Their intercourse had endeared them to each other, and the event, he trusted, would long be remembered as one of the most gratifying in their mutual history. Should circumstances prove favorable, he promised, on behalf of the City Guard, to return the call next Winter, or on some other future occasion. In conclusion, he drank the health of the Blues, and wished them a safe return to the bosom of their friends.

Capt. ANDERSON, of the Blues, responded. They had come, he said, to New-York unheralded, and as strangers, but they had been greeted as friends and brothers. In behalf of his associates, he would say that the attentions which they had received, and the hospitalities extended to them by the military and the citizens of New-York, had transcended their expectations. While they were grateful for these manifestations of fraternal regard, he wished to say that it would afford the Blues the highest gratification to return the civilities they had experienced, whenever their friends, the City Guard of New-York, should visit Savannah—a visit which he hoped would not be long delayed. In parting with the Guard, and with the citizens of New-York, he expressed the hope that the kind feelings which now mutually animated them would never be interrupted. He wished them all long life, happiness and prosperity. Cheers greeted the close of the Captain's speech.

The companies then formed in marching order, Dodsworth's first band accompanying the City Guards and the second band leading the Blues. They passed into the Bowery, through Chatham street, and in front of the City Hall, where a large concourse had assembled expecting to witness a review. The time, however, was limited, and the column moved on, followed by one of Wescott & Co.'s large express wagons, which was piled up with baggage, and gaily decorated with flags. Crowds lined both sides of Broadway, cheering alternately the City Guard and the Blues—the latter marching handsomely and in close order. One of the ensigns of the Blues carried a full-length effigy of a City Guard in full-dress uniform, which was presented to the Blues as a souvenir of their visit. This wooden man attracted much attention, and appeared to be highly valued—at least by the ensign to whom it was confided. Arrived at the boat, the Blues marched immediately on board, and were drawn up on the upper deck. Here Councilman LENT made a brief address to them—the colored musicians responding with fife and drum. At 5¼ o'clock the *Florida* backed out of her berth; Dodsworth's Band played "Auld Lang Syne," and "Home, Sweet Home;" and amidst the booming of cannon from the end of the pier, and from on board the steamer *Alabama*, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the cheers of the immense crowd, the Savannah Blues started on their way homeward.

Destructive Fire in Broad-street.

ABOUT $20,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE FIREMEN—ONE OF THEM KILLED, AND OTHERS BADLY HURT.

Shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday noon as embarrassing a fire as any with which the firemen have ever contended, occurred in the cellar of the large brick warehouse, situated at the corner of Broad and Stone streets. MR. SPENCER D. C. VAN BOKKELEN, a dealer in provisions and naval stores, occupied the entire premises, excepting the second floor, in which the business of R. R. BARTHOLD, commission merchant, was conducted. In the cellar at the time was about ten thousand dollars' worth of property, the bulk of which consisted of barrels of spirits turpentine, resin, pitch, beeswax, tallow, lard, and other articles of almost as inflammable a nature. The first knowledge of the existence of the fire was obtained by the sudden belching from the cellar-door of a body of dense smoke, which caused an instantaneous alarm, and with their usual promptness the firemen assembled, and were at work.

In less than fifteen minutes after the first stroke of the City Hall bell, thirty streams of Croton were pouring a deluge into the cellar, which soon filled it to overflowing; but the apparent effect of the flood was as though each separate hose-pipe played gas upon the flames. As far as could be seen within the cellar it presented the appearance of a fiery lake, the surface being a sheet of flame, which shot upward until it touched the floor, a distance of two feet above, when, obstructed in its passage, it bent its crest toward the doorways and darted up the outer walls of the building. From the burning lake a river of fire, occasionally six inches in depth, rushed across the sidewalk and far away adown the street, its brightness gradually dimming as the burning oil and turpentine which caused it was consumed.

The firemen did not relax for a moment their incessant toil. Quickly as one party would be overcome by the offensive odored smoke, which, anon, accompanied by the sharp explosion of a barrel of turpentine, would rush out in turgid, stifling volume, their places at the pipes would be taken by others, and so they alternated through the long hours of the afternoon, and until after 12 at midnight.

With all their faults, the New-York firemen yesterday demonstrated that as a body they are self-sacrificing and resolute, considering their self-imposed labor a pleasure, even when performed, as in this instance, at the risk of life, and without the poor encouragement of seeing for hours of unremitting toil the slightest beneficial result. They battled with the fire in its very stronghold. Several with hooks fished out the half-burned barrels, at the imminent risk of falling into the flames, while one brawny fellow, wearing a cap with the name of "Harry Howard," No. 11, upon its front, stood upon the cellar steps, knee-deep in water, the fire circling round his boot-tops, and hauled barrel after barrel, as quickly as they appeared upon the surface of the water, out into the street. He finally relinquished his task from sheer exhaustion. Two or three were seriously scorched about their hands and faces, while so engaged; one named HENRY B. CLARK, a member of No. 15 Hose Company, so severely that he was removed to his residence, No. 15 Elizabeth-street, and placed under the care of a physician. Others were bruised by falling heavily upon the sidewalks, which had been rendered slippery by the oily stream which ran through the street, leaving a greasy coat and treacherous footing upon everything which lay in its course.

One poor fellow met a horrible death. He was a member of No. 50 Hose Company, named JAMES COX. Having occasion to use a wrench, and not finding one at hand, he went to Engine No. 16—a large double brake machine—which was at work in the middle of the street, and stooped down, to take the implement from the box in which it lay. In rising the lower brake came crashing down upon his skull, jamming it against the engine box, and causing his death in a very few minutes. He was greatly esteemed by his comrades, who grieve much at his melancholy fate. The body was removed to the First Precinct Station-house, and subsequently taken to the residence of his friends, No. 10½ Mott-street, where Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest upon it to-day. He was 23 years of age, unmarried, and a picture-frame maker by occupation.

By dint of their exertions the firemen succeeded in confining the damage from fire to the building in which it it originated, although the occupants of several of the stores in the immediate vicinity had their property destroyed to some extent by water and smoke. Following are are the losses and insurances:

The building where the fire occurred is owned by FRANCIS B. DOAN; damaged about $3,000; insured for $12,000 in the Howard and other Companies.

Mr. VAN BOKKELEN'S loss on stock will probably reach $10,000; insured in the Broadway, the Atlantic, and Mechanics' of Brooklyn, and other Companies, for $20,000.

Mr. BARTHOLD estimates his loss at about $2,000; insured for the full amount in the Firemen's Company.

FRANCIS MCDONALD & Co., commission merchants, at No. 87 Broad-street, and agents for the Glasgow line of steamships, had the books in their office greatly damaged by smoke. They had to escape from their office by means of a ladder from the second-story window.

WM. HANNAHS, a dealer in hops, had his stock considerably injured by smoke.

WM. H. TRAFTON & Co., stationers, at Nos. 85 and 87 Broad-street, suffered a damage of about $500 on their stock, in consequence of the water and smoke. They are insured in the Lorillard Company for $2,000, and in the Market Company for $3,500.

No reliable statement could be obtained as to the way in which the fire originated. Some assert that it was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some of the articles in the cellar, while others say that it was brought about by carelessness on the part of laborers, who had been employed to draw off a quantity of the turpentine into cans.

A very large Police force, comprising the reserve from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, were present, and did good service in preventing the crowd of spectators from impeding the operations of the firemen. They had a hard day's work of it, and found no relief even when the fire was out, as it was necessary to send them immediately upon their vacated posts.

IN A MATCH FACTORY.

The match factory of B. & H. D. HOWARD, situated at Nos. 337 and 339 West Forty third, which was partially burned down about two weeks since, took fire again at 8 o'clock last evening. It is believed that the fire was caused in both instances by the spontaneous combustion of the material used in the manufactory. The loss last night amounts to about $200; insured for the full amount in the Lafarge and Hamilton Companies.

Police Reports.

DISHONEST FROM NECESSITY.

Charles Duke, a lad 17 years of age, was sent to prison yesterday, by Justice BERNNAN, for having stolen a silver watch and gold chain, valued in the aggregate at $40, from Mr. Jacob Graf, of No. 15 Allen-street. In extenuation of his crime the prisoner stated that he had been unable to obtain work at his trade of paper-hanging, and consequently was reduced to vagrancy, and almost to starvation.

THREATENING TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.

On Tuesday evening a number of excursionists engaged in a fight on board the steamboat *Chicopee*, as she was approaching her landing at Pier No. 4, North River, and Officer Perkins, of the Second Precinct, interfered to preserve the peace. In so doing he gave offence to James Little, one of the disputants, residing at No. 91 Greenwich-street, who presented a loaded pistol at his head, and threatened to shoot him. He was, however, frustrated in his purpose by the bystanders, and, having been secured, was committed to the Tombs for trial, on a charge of attempting to take the policeman's life.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday held a man named Cornelius F. Rix to answer two complaints of forgery. The accused lives at No. 146 Thompson-street, and it is alleged that on Tuesday evening he offered a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Burlington, Vt., at the store of Messrs. Holmes & Hunting, No. 773 Broadway, in payment for a pocket handkerchief. He was informed of the worthless character of the bill, but was allowed to depart on paying for his purchase in good money. Subsequently, however, he palmed the counterfeit upon the proprietor of a perfumery store at No. 747 Broadway, and soon after he left the place an officer was dispatched in search of him, and his arrest was effected.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

On the 15th of last April, GEORGE H. BAKER, a seaman engaged on the brig *Dubo*, fell from aloft and was badly injured. He has since been under treatment at the New-York Hospital, but no permanent relief could be afforded him, and yesterday he died. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, 35 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from injuries accidentally received."

SUICIDE OF AN INTEMPERATE WOMAN.

Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JANE COLLIER, a married woman, who committed suicide on Tuesday evening, at her residence, No. 3?9 Madison-street. The husband of deceased testified that she was addicted to drinking, and several times had threatened suicide. On one occasion, several months since, she swallowed, in his presence, the contents of a paper labeled "arsenic," which, however, was nothing more harmless than cream of tartar. On Tuesday, therefore, when she said she would drink the laudanum which caused her death, it was thought that her words were as idle as on previous occasions, and finally, when medical aid was summoned, it was too late to save her. She was a Scotchwoman, about 33 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen—No Free Books for Free Schools.

An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors and Aldermen was held in the Common Council Chamber last evening, to consider the report of the Committee fixing the amount of taxes to be levied for various purposes in 1861. The whole session was occupied with the resolution appropriating money for Public School purposes. A motion to add $10,000 with which to purchase books for all scholars who attend the schools was presented at the last meeting, and was then referred to the Corporation Counsellor, to be certain whether, in his opinion, the Joint Board had a right to vote money for such a purpose. In reply to this the Counsellor says that the Joint Board has no lawful authority to vote money for the purpose of furnishing free books to the Public Schools. He says that section 9 of the act of April, 1850, organizing the Board of Education, (p. 178 of Charter,) contemplates the preparation of an estimate, by the Board of Education, of moneys requisite to be raised for school purposes, and the determination by the Common Council of the sums which shall be raised for such purposes. And section 22 of title 2 of the Charter authorizes the raising by the Joint Board of all moneys authorized for the use and benefit of the Public Schools. Section 2 of the act of April 4, 1850, gives the entire charge and direction of the School moneys to the Board of Education, subject only to the limitation contained in the division and classification of the moneys, as Special School Fund and General School Fund.

In conclusion, he says, that while it is true that the Joint Board is made the instrument of raising the School Fund, yet when raised they have no control over it, and cannot direct in what manner any portion of the funds so raised shall be appropriated. That, in his opinion, belongs exclusively to the Board of Education. Or, in other words, the counsellors opinion is this: If the Board of Education had asked for such an appropriation, then the Joint Board could legally put it into the budget. But, as they have not asked for it, then it can not be legally inserted there. This subject has been discussed at length in the Board of Education, and it was there decided not to furnish books free to free schools. Alderman STRONG, to obviate the legal objection raised by the Corporation Counsellor, moved to add $10,000 to the appropriation for the Public Schools. He thought the matter could be reached in this way for the Board of Education would not dare use the money for any other purpose than what was well understood to be the purpose in view in making the appropriation. This, after a lengthy discussion was voted down. Several motions were subsequently made, all tending to accomplish the same purpose, and all were voted down by the following division:

For FREE BOOKS—Aldermen McLaughlin, Franks, Strong, Murphy, Kiehl, Perry, Kalbfleisch, Scholes. Supervisors Eames, Carberry, Kirby, McGlynn, Wilson, Talbot, Milne, Garrison	16.
AGAINST FREE BOOKS—Aldermen Cashon, Jenkins, Taylor, Furey, Van Brunt, T. F. Green, Dayton, O'Keefe, Manger. Supervisors Mullin, Studwell, Booth, Crowell, Bergen, Foley, Smith, Sparkman	17.

The Board, without taking up any other business, adjourned.

The principal argument advanced in favor of free books was, that many children are now kept away from the schools because their parents are too poor to pay for books, and too proud to obtain them free by saying to the Superintendent that they are too poor to purchase, as required by law. Those opposed to free books say that, under the law now, the Superintendent is required to furnish books to all who are too poor to buy, and if the books were free to all, it would necessarily increase the taxes, because the children would not then take good care of the books.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—A man, who calls himself JOHN WILLIAMS, was arrested in the Ninth Police Precinct, having in his possession $200 worth of property, the proceeds of a burglary in the District. An accomplice managed to make his escape, with a small amount of property, by running. WILLIAMS will be arraigned for examination to-day.

ITEMS.—Another unfortunate accident occurred yesterday at the Academy of Music. A rafter fell from the roof upon a workman standing in the first story, and he was severely injured....The property of the Francis Metallic Life Boat Company, at Greenpoint, consisting of twelve lots, with a building 50 feet wide by 190 feet long thereon, was sold at auction on Tuesday for $16,500....A fluid lamp exploded on Tuesday evening, in a store at the corner of Broadway and Sixth-street, fortunately without injuring any person or doing any great damage to the premises....JAMES GERGHAN, of Bushwick, burst a blood-vessel by coughing, on Tuesday, at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Hewes-street, E. D., and died in a very few minutes....A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning. The only matter came before the Board was a petition for the removal of the offal dépôt from the foot of Clinton-avenue. The Board adjourned without taking any definite action....JAMES WILLIAMS was arrested for debt in this city on an execution issued from the Superior Court in New-York and committed to jail. He was brought before Judge CULVER, in the City Court, yesterday, and his discharge demanded, on the ground that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction to issue an execution against the person in another county. The demand was deemed valid one by the Court, and the prisoner was discharged....GILBERT BROWN, of Broadway, had a baby left at his door, Thursday night, with a note requesting him to take care of it. This he declined to do, and sent the child to the office of the Superintendent of the Poor....The Eastern District Republican Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. H. DAILY. Vice-Presidents—F. W. Jennings, C. W. Tounsend. Recording Secretary—E. M. Jones. Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Ingersoll. Treasurer—A. B. Dupuy. Executive Committee—Danas Strong, Theodore Raper, S. J. Waterhouse, C. J. Connor, J. W. Reeve, John Davidsons....Margaret Fletcher, 3 years old, died at No. 47 Deane-street, yesterday, from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

College Sports at Worcester.

Special Dispatchs to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, July 25.

PHELAN has brought here one of his best tables, and the Yale and Harvard representatives have just finished a match game. The time was two hours and a half, and Harvard won by eighty points. The hall was crowded with students, and there was great enthusiasm.

The Chess match is still progressing—Yale has considerable advantage, and is likely to become victor.

There is great surprise and admiration at the success of the *Mary Louisa Ludlow*, shell, of Newburgh, rowed by Messrs. BROWN and JANE. They took the first prize, and never before rowed together. The time made by the *Banker*, of Newburgh, is the quickest on record, and beat the Harvards' last race by 17 seconds.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

This affair, which was adjourned from June 25, on account of the breeze failing, took place yesterday afternoon, from the front of the Club house, near the "Excelsior Base-Ball Ground," South Brooklyn. A fine southerly breeze was blowing at the time of starting—about 2 o'clock—which continued to increase so much as to prevent the yachts from taking in a reef, and consequently several of them gave up the race after completing the first round of the course sailed over, sustaining more or less damage. None of the first-class yachts started, and of the two of the second class which were entered, the *Partridge* found there was too much wind to start, and didn't try; and the *Minor* tried to start, but couldn't, as she capsized before starting, by getting broadside to the wind with her centre-board on the bottom, and her crew took a nice bath in the immense mainsail, as they paddled in it till rescued by the small boats in the inner harbor. These classes will still have to contend for the prizes. Of the third class yachts, which were cat-rigged, there were five entries, three of which were withdrawn after sailing once round the course; the *Isabel* winning the first prize, and the *Surprise* the second.

Four yachts contested the fourth class prizes—the *Col. Smedley* winning the first prize, and the *Nancy* the second, the *Maria Teresa* making a very good race, with a fair prospect of winning the first prize, had she not tore the head of her mainsail: the *Montauk* being still more unfortunate, in starting her gaff board a trifle, and being withdrawn.

There was a spanking breeze from the south, which compelled the yachts to beat down to the stake-boat, off Bay Ridge, and those that completed the race had enough to do, by good seamanship, to stand up against the heavy wind and rolling sea which set up the bay. The yachts sailed very closely together, without taking into consideration the allowance of time for difference of size. The regatta, notwithstanding the few yachts in it, was a success, and a very interesting and pleasing sight.

The following list gives the names and size of yachts and time of sailing the race, &c. The course sailed over was from stake boat off the Club House, to a stake boat off Bay Ridge Dock, thence to the buoy off Robins' Reef Light, and returning to the stake-boat off Club House, sailing three times round, the distance being about twenty miles.

SECOND CLASS YACHTS.

Sloops.	Feet.	Inch.	Owners.	Time Made.
W. B. Minor	34	9	W. Roberts	Capsized before starting.
A. Partridge	25	9	W. Petric	Withdrawn after 1 round.

THIRD CLASS.

Cat Rigged.				
Eliza S. Hillyer	30	3	E. Hillyer	Withdrawn after 1 round.
Surprise (2d p'ze)	28	3	J. Dimond	3 h. 4 min.
Emma	28	2	E. Wood	Withdrawn 1st round.
Isabel (1st prize)	28	2	J. Ellerly	2 h. 56 min.
A. Carrington	27	10	J. B. Legget	Withdrawn 1st round.

FOURTH CLASS.

S Smedley (1st p)	26	11	E. Courtlandt	2 h. 56 min.
Maria Teresa	26	11	J. Morse	3 hours.
Montauk	26	10	Wood & Coffin	Sprung gaff-board streak.
Nancy (2d prize)	26	9	S. Longman	2 h. 57 min.

Cricket.

NEWARK VS. ST. GEORGE.

The second elevens of these two clubs played a game on Wednesday last, on the grounds of the St-George Club, near the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, and once more it was shown that St. George has quite forgotten how to suffer defeat, their career for this season having shown an uninterrupted succession of victories. In this match they had to contend with a very strong team, but showed themselves fully equal to the emergency. In bowling and fielding, the general display of St. George was somewhat above that of their adversaries, but at the bat they were about equal. The St. George went to the bat first, but Newark, being more than eighty behind their antagonists at the end of their first innings, was, by the rule, compelled to follow their innings; and, notwithstanding their generally fine batting, were unable to make up the deficiency, and were defeated in one innings, with ten runs to spare. On the side of St. George, Tilt and R. Robinson batted very steadily, Tilt running himself out badly. B. Robinson made two fine leg hits for 4 and 3, and sent a ball up to mid-wicket on. Hobbs' score of 13 was well got, and comprised a five, four and three. The batting of the brothers Van Buren, two young American cricketers, was worthy of the highest praise, and their scores were made up of fine hits to all points of the field, the long fielders and long leg being the principal recipients of their favors. In the field against them, Greathead and Nichols were very efficient, while Buckley and McNair, though not always so fortunate, were still very active.

For the Newark Club, Buckley and Anthony made decidedly the most brilliant show at the bat, their scores being made without giving the slightest chance. In their second innings, Philo and Douglass also made excellent stands, while A. Smith scored seven by good play, and Barbour, by hard hitting, made two 3's and a 2. The St. George fielding was especially fine in the second innings, F. Van Buren's wicket-keeping, P. Robinson's long stopping, J. Van Buren at various points, and Vanderlip at leg and slip being especially active. The gem of the fielding, was a splendid catch by B. Robinson, which served to crown his otherwise admirably sustained play in the field.

The bowling of Bailey was unusually destructive, and his success in this particular was a well-earned offset to his lack of good fortune at the bat, he having sent the first ball high in the air only to fall into the hands of an opponent.

SCORE—ST. GEORGE.

Bage, c. Nichols b. Perrin	3	Hobbs, run out	13
Tilt, run out	9	Herbert, c. Nichols, b. Smith	0
R. Robinson, b. Buckley	6	Trenor, not out	1
J. Van Buren, b. Perrin	24	Vanderlip, b. Perrin	0
F. Van Buren, c. Nichols, b. Perrin	56	Wides 24 byes 6, no ball 1	31
Bailey, c. Buckley, b. Nichols	0	Total	152
B. Robinson, c. Nichols, b. Perrin	9		

NEWARK.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs
Greathead, c. and b. Bailey	0	c. B Robinson, b. Bailey	4
Philo, c. Bailey, b. B. Robinson	2	c. R. Robinson, b. Bailey	16
Douglass, b. Bailey	0	b. Bailey	12
Buckley, c. R Robinson, b. B. Robinson	23	b. Bailey	16
McNair, b. Bailey	2	c. Bage, b. Bailey	0
A. Smith, b. Bailey	0	b. Bailey	7
Nichols, c. Vanderlip, b. B. Robinson	2	c. and b. Tilt	0
Barbour, b. Bailey	1	c. B. Robinson, b. Bailey	8
E. Van Houten hit wicket, b. B. Robinson	0	c. F. Van Buren, b. Bailey	0
Perrin, c. Hobbs, b. Bailey	0	not out	5
Anthony, not out	4	b. Bailey	16
Wides 6, byes 1, leg byes 1	12	Wides 5, byes 1, leg byes 3, no balls, 2	11
Total	46	Total	96

UMPIRES—Newark, Mr. Hallis; St. George, Mr. Brett.

Jersey City.

DROWNED.—Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest on Tuesday night on the body of a colored woman named ANNA ELIAS, who was found in the water at the foot of ESSEX-street, Jersey City. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and had been employed on board the tow-boat *Satellite* as stewardess. It is supposed she was drowned while attempting to go on board on Saturday night. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A man named JOHN CARRIGAN, keeper of a grocery and liquor store in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday morning. His death was caused from disease of the heart. A man named PATRICK DUNN, from Troy, was found lying sick, near the Erie Dépôt, on Saturday night last, and was removed to the Almshouse, where he died yesterday morning of disease of the lungs.

OUT OF DANGER.—HUGH CONROY, who was stabbed by PETER VINZARD on the night of the 9th inst., in Jersey City, and also JACOB MARTIN, who was stabbed by MICHAEL STARKEY on the 15th inst., were yesterday pronounced out of danger by their attending physician, Dr. QUIDOR. CONROY'S chances for recovery were considered but one in one hundred.

COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Dartmouth College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANDOVER, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

Commencement ercises have *commenced*. Sunday, President LORD delivered rather a mediocre Baccalaureate. Yesterday was Class-day.

Oration, by RICHARD H. STONE; Poem, by H. C. NEWELL, of Temple; The Chronicles, by LYMAN B. HOW, of New-Bedford; and Prophecies, by CHARLES LEE FOSTER, of Andover, Mass. The Chronicles were particularly noticeable for their wit, humor, and scathing sarcasm.

Dr. CUYLER, of your City, delivered an address last night before the Theological Society on the "Pulpit Orator of Nature." His address was a complete success.

The Zeta Psis and Psi Upsilons are respectively holding their Conventions here.

To-morrow Hon. IRA PERLEY eulogizes CHOATE, the great Dartmouthidnais; and EVERETT and MARTIUS THOMSON speak the Oration and Poem before the Literary Societies. LELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 25.

The Commencement Exercises of Dartmouth College began yesterday, and were continued to-day. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of New-York, delivered an eloquent and spirited address before the Theological Society; and GEO. PERLEY, of Concord, pronounced an interesting and finished eulogy upon the late RUFUS CHOATE.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, President LORD, Gen. PIERCE and other distinguished gentlemen were serenaded last evening by the Germania Band.

E. G. PARKER, of Boston, delivered an oration before the Psi Upsilon Society this afternoon, which was followed by a poem on "Pluck," by MORTIMER THOMPSON, of New-York.

Yale College Commencement.

From the New Haven Journal, July 25.

We understand that the Corporation of Yale College, yesterday, elected Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS, of New-York, to the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, made vacant by the death of Prof.